PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,603.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1908. [PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M.				
26th Dec 1908	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	7958
2nd Jan 1909	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10690
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7958
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	7958
13th "	ARCADIA	6903		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11060
27th "	CALEDONIA	7958		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	8523		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10519		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11060
24th "	MOREA	11060		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7958		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10502
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available, for Two Years.

Tweendeck rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816: 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONIA	6,000	G. Bellito	12th Jan. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedemo	12th Feb. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Bellito	12th Mar. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 160 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGHUGHI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR	3,100	Burmeister	25th Dec.
KAISER	3,800	Poblens	4th Jan.
† REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	25th Jan.
* MAJA	3,700		4th Feb.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 18th Dec., 1908.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 28th Dec.	11 a.m.	P D & O
KOLA	1,205	Thur 31st Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 25th Dec	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WARDONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Dec. calling at Veraval, Manzrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Gambru, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,021 tons, sailing on or about 2nd Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th Apr. "
DUMRA	6,385	Royer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Garonnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	16th Dec.	25th Dec. 1909.
MOMORI MARU		J. Hanls	26th Dec.	7th Jan.
YEDOSHI MARU		B. Kon	9th Jan.	23rd Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Stocker	21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU		F. Pyne	5th Feb.	16th Feb.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA
Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within 10 days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		3rd Class only when steamers have 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	220	396
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles (Genoa or Naples)	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	791	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	583	*1138	570	*920	429	809
Karachi	44	"	40	...	33	—

* Homeward journey from Liverpool, or Suez, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. City of Bonaret	...	Dec. 1	...	Dec. 22 1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan 18	Feb 16	...
C. City of Singapore	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 12	...
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	...
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	...	April. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	...	April. 31
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apr. 28	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	...	June 9

A.—First Class passage steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo steamers carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 1st Class passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

CLARKE'S 8. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Apr. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* SILESIA	5,150	E. Radoulich	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VOHWARTS	5,900	B. Behmann	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,388	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostende, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	5,150	E. Radoulich	28th Dec. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Bazoon House 55, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CIRCASSIA	O.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6716	27th Dec 08
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	13th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3060	9th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6991	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MARSALIA	6001	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	26th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 818
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 997
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 793

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a fully qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO..

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUB-AGENCIES AT KARACHI, HAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ltd., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and SAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum account does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

SEASONABLE GIFTS.

COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

IN FASHIONABLE

- Jewellery.
- Silver Table Ware.
- Silver Table Toilet Sets.
- Silver Decorative Articles.
- Silver Prize Cups.
- Silver Office Table Requisites.
- Electro Plated Goods.

All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

From the 1st to 31st December we pay Postage, Insurance, and pack for Europe or India all goods purchased from us Free of Charge.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,293,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 8	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	58 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 13	30
35	31 5	63 1	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 2	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE

Liberal bonuses — Low premium

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

MESSRS. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SPORTSMEN

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

HOMOCEA.

For cuts, burns, scalds, bruises,
It allays pains and heals
The most unhealthy wound

INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CROFT MODY & CO.
BOMBAY.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists, BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This purgation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persist in ignore, because so impotent to cure or even

THERAPION is sold by all Chemists throughout the world. P. in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state ph the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 15; Rs. 8.0.0 extra if by Book Post. Office: Green Gate Street.

THE ONE WORD DUNLOP MEANS EVERYTHING BEST IN TYRES

DUNLOP CARRIAGE TYRING EQUALLY GOOD.

HAVE YOU USED THE NEW DUNLOP GOLF BALL?

THE ORANGE SPOT!

R. DITMAR,

69, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Offer a Choice SELECTION OF **HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR XMAS 1908.**

LAMPS.
ART MAJOLICA.
ELECTRIC FITTINGS.
TERRACOTTA WARE.
ELECTRO-PLATE, CROCKERY.
TABLE GLASS.

NOVELTIES.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOOK OUT FOR OUR

GREAT REDUCTION.

CHRISTMAS SEASON ONLY.

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS	...	...	for Rs.	7
Do.	do.	SOFAS ...	...	" " 10
Do.	do.	EASY CHAIRS	...	" " 10
Do.	do.	TABLES	...	" " 10

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Specific for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 28th December, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 21st DECEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI KESARBAI NIRABAI MULGAOKAR, LAXMIBAI NIRABAI MULGAOKAR, TARABAI NIRABAI MULGAOKAR and KRISHNARAO N. MULGAOKAR, the Executrices and Executor of the last Will and testament of the late NIRABAI NAIKIN, have contracted TO SELL to our client Mr. CALLIANDAS RAMJI, the following property :—

Any persons having any claim thereon by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise after the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land forming a part or portion of the cart called Bunian Hulwady, situate at Bombay, on the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, within the Registration Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-six square yards and six-ninth of Government Pension and Tax tenure entered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's No. 510, and New Survey No. 7882, in the name of Merwanji Nusserwanji Bhawnagri, together with the dwelling-house and buildings or chawls, built and standing erected thereon, surrounded by a chunam built compound wall assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 345 (1) (2) and 346, Street Nos. 1, 751, 753 and 757, bounded on the East by the property of Manekji Merwanji Seth, on the West by the said Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on the North by the property of Damodar Trimbuck, and on the South by a passage or Road belonging to the said Cart called Bunian Hulwady or Benham Hall Lane.—Bombay, 23rd December, 1908.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT LONAVALA, ten acres of LAND on Tungarli Hill, beautifully wooded, with a nice bungalow, splendid view. For particulars apply to Messrs. TAMBE and NANABHAI, ENGINEERS and ARCHITECTS, 3 Church Gate Street.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 28th December 1908 at 3 p. m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1908.

2ND—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4TH—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th December, 1908 to 12th January, 1909, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th December, 1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

KUTUBRA GANPAT, late of Bombay, Gutchi Visa Oswal Bania Hindu Inhabitant.

MORIZ PFAFF, late General Manager, Messrs. Wolf and Sons, Bombay, European.

GEORGE CAMPBELL HOWIN, late a 3rd Grade Engineer in His Magesty's Mint, Bombay, European.

PETER IGNATIUS BRAGANZA, a widower, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant an employee of Messrs. W and A Graham and Company, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE MORRIS, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

FRANK WILMOT WATSON, late Assistant Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Baroda, European.

ALGERNON WARDEN, late Officiating Assistant to the Resident in charge Okhamandal District and Commandant of the Wagher Corps, Dwarka, European.

ABDUL SATTAR AWALIA SIRKAR, a Mahomedan Pilgrim, late of Saidapur.

HEERIBAI, wife of Lukhmidas Manecklal, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

LUXMIBAI, wife of Hurkison Bhaichand, late of Bombay, Valand Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1908.

NOTICE.
No. 6292.

SEALED TENDERS, for the SUPPLY of INDIAN STEAM COAL at the following Ports by contract, for one year, from 1st April, 1909, to 31st March, 1910, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 p. m., sunfire, on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1909, after which hour no Tender will be received :—

	Tons. (probable requirement.)
Aden	2,000
Bombay	17,000
Calcutta	14,000
Colombo	500
Karachi	2,000
Madras	500
Rangoon	9,000

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of the Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of the owner—interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. printed Tender Forms, and any information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Indian Steam Coal."

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 6th October, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenes will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

REMEMBER
THIS SUNDAY THE 27TH
OUR EXTRA SHOW
From 5-30 to 6-30 (S.T.)
WITH
THREE HANDSOME PRIZES
AT
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE.—The prizes given by the EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH are bonafide and will be distributed immediately after the Extra Show.

CHRISTMAS DAY.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
AT THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
WITH
FILMS SPECIALLY SELECTED
FOR THIS
HAPPY OCCASION
AND
A GRAND FISH POND,
AT Re. ONE.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO NIGHT!!
WILL BE THE LAST SHOW
OF THIS WEEK'S.
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

NOTICE.
Every SATURDAY a FOURTH EXHIBITION will be from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.
Extra performance will be given on
SATURDAY THE 26TH
from 11-15 to 12-15 P. M. (S. T.)
MATINEE,
FRIDAY THE 25TH AND
SUNDAY THE 27TH
from 6 to 7 P. M. (S. T.)

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.
GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
Rs. 1,000 in cash.

To be given away by the ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE during the XMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.
Commencing from
WEDNESDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER,
ENDING
SUNDAY, the 3rd JANUARY.
For full particulars see Handbills.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.
TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DONT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

MASTER BUILDER.
The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marveHous Brain-Food. Per Bot Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND.
(BROKER).
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
46 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 5 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SERUFIO Co., Opps. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

CHRISTMAS STORES LIST and CIRCULAR.—PHILLIPS & Co. have just issued XMAS CATALOGUE and CIRCULAR. Mofussil Residents wanting a good selection of cheap and reliable XMAS GOODS, should apply for same. PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd.

CYCLES.—NEW CYCLES to clear, from Rs. 100 and upwards. One week only. 24th Dec, 1908. Cycle Exchange, 41, Medow St., Fort.

CHRISTMAS ENJOYMENTS, Sweets, Chocolate, Cheese, Fruits, Mc Vitie's Biscuits, English-made Stockings.—HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

CHRISTMAS TOYS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS, NUTS and all kinds of Fruits, also large assortment of Fancy Goods suitable for Xmas Presentation.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chaukin, No. 6.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour excursions, Towing, etc., always available powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI and Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, St. Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIER.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and safe firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Recently First Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants wanted we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1879.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watns, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re 1. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 7, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large 6666 Files with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALSKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opph. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete exchange of India News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Customers. A visit is earnestly solicited to Don's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SUTTON'S SEEDS. In fancy tin Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 5; Rs. 10-8; Rs. 22. Flower at Rs. 5; 7-8; 10-8; fresh supply just received.—PALSKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—For Horses, new airy STALLS, 11 by 9, full accommodation near Chandanwady. Apply TURKISH BATHS, Princess Street.

TO BE LET GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow in front of sea, at Nepean Sea Road, at Rs. 175 per mensem and a shop at Hornby Road on the ground floor of Mahomed Building. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBAS & Co., Jackeria Masjid, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The Sle of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the Sle of "THE HINDU" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette Limited, 2 Grand Street Fort behind the Bank (Bombay).

WANTED.—A SMART CLERK, must have good hand writing. Christian preferred. Pay Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 813, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—J. D. Mariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News published on Saturday Morning, Rs. 15 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE and whatever we do for your Instruments, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the
Bombay Municipality.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., *Chairman.*
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. CAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowanggar.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 1 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
C. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.
Senior Form :—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form :—THE ROOKERY.
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.
A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.
Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.
Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians extending over a period of many years.
Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.
TERMS :—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).
For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„ 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	„ 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
CASTLE COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg.	Melbourne, Bank (Sydney).	Foochow
Bombay.	Adelaide.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Semarang.	New York
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines)	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GERIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Anking-Hsien	Lanyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Dairen	Moukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Rojoan (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld,
BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World,
K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.
FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.
TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

WITHOUT intoxicating drugs Sleeplessness is cured by TURKISH BATHS. A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, and Fevers.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.
THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.
For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

Please Read This.

DON'T EXPERIMENT.

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today : it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR. P., CALCUTTA :—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L., LUCKNOW :—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor NELLORE :—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

MRS. ELLIS, MEERUT :—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE on SATURDAY, 26th December, at 11 a.m.

SALE OF CUTLERY, PADLOCKS, BUTTONS, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Salamon Aba, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Abdul Rehman Street, out of Fort, next to Sootar Chawl, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) the following consisting of combs, glass inkstands, buttons, hand mirrors, padlocks, mouth harmonics, ten boxes scissors, penknives, tea strainers, etc.,

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TEAK PLANTERS, ETC., AND TILED SHED.

Under instructions from R.D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Haji Esmal Haji Habib, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 33, Tank Bunder, opposite Port Trust office, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the following.

A quantity of teak Rother planters, posts and sundry wood, also materials of country tiled shed for removal.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Bunder, Middle Colaba, near the Tram Terminus, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several pieces by Wimbridge, Roberts, etc., such as dining table, chairs, mahogany sideboard by Maple, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble-topped tables and teapoys, Side and Corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, bedsteads, single and double almirahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, lamps, pictures, electric punkha and lights, etc., the property of Frank Carter, Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, iron safes, cots, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables.

1 case 80 boxes about 4,000 casino, and Tabana German cigars, landed damaged ex s.s. "Lichenfels."

By order of Messrs R. A. Brothers and on account and at the risk of T. S. Bindra and Sons of Lyalpore.

1 dozen dalgy air guns.
2 air guns No 2.
2 air guns No 3.

Also on account and at the risk of T. C. Sharma and Co of Lyalpore.

18 lbs 2½ tolas Allaminium Degchi with cover
17½ „ 5 „ „ Glass 6 dozens
1 dozen rikabi Allaminium.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 double seated brougham.

SALE OF ENGLISH BOOTS, SHOES AND SHOP FURNITURE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 648 of 1908 (Dhunjibhai Bomanji Coverji vs. Framji Jamsetji Valsina and another) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Dady House, on MONDAY, the 28th instant at 5 p. m. (S.T.), the stock in trade of the Standard Bank and Shoe Depot with good will in one lot consisting of a large stock of English boots and shoes of black calf, brown, willow leather, kid, patent leather, glazed kid, white and brown canvas, also hockey, football, tennis, cycle boots, by different makers such as Palmore and Burns, Bostock, Lallmer, Crocket and Jones, Shelter Glover globe, Morris, etc., also Cawnpore boots and shoes for ladies, gents, boys and girls, also children's fancy boots of different sizes and qualities, glass door cupboards, tables, chairs, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods are on view.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jairaj House, Middle Colaba, near Sassoon Docks, and next to Mathi Lodge, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several pieces by Wimbridge, Roberts, etc., such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner-waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined plushed cabinets, marble-topped pier and centre tables, lady's revolving top writing table, brass bedstead, mirror and plain door almirahs, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest-of-drawers, baba tricycle and gharry, sweet-toned grand piano by Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart, glassware, crockery and best platedware, table ornaments, Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, etc., the property of W. L. Batchelor, Esq., proceeded up-country and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days' before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Haines Road, Byculla, Mahim, Mawal and at Bapoo Khote Street, without the Fort.

H. C. Suit No. 643 of 1908.
Abdulla bin Ali Saheb Coor
vs.
Khatizabai, widow of Mahomed Yunas Coor.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following valuable landed properties on the days and at the time and place mentioned below—

Lot No. 1.—On SATURDAY the 16th January, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land with the messuages or tenements thereon, situate on the west side of Haines Road in the town and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 956 1-2 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 113 and 133, New Nos. 13617, Old Survey No. 374 and 374, and New Survey No. 1c-3500, 2c-3500, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward Nos. 4435 (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8), Street Nos. 300 A, to 300 C, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Haines Road, on or towards the west by the Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the property of Mangaldas Tapidas, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Dr. Khalli Ebrahimji and partly by the property of Dr. Boccara.

Lot No. 2—On SUNDAY, the 17th January, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All those carts called Waree Chora Bhag, Waree Palkhie, Waree Parsee, Waree Bunder Waree, now consolidated into one lot and forming Waree or cart in Vessava, to the east side of the road leading to the Bazar in the Sub-district of Salsette in the District of Thana, registered and admeasuring in the Books of the Collector for Vessava under numbers and admeasurements as follows :—

		acres	Gunthas
Waree Chora Bhag No. 69	Sub No. 2	1	20
Waree Palkhie „ 70	„ 2	2	12½
Waree Parsee „ 76	„ 5	1	12½
Waree Bunder „ 71	„ 1 & 2	0	5⅝

Containing in all by admeasurement 5 acres 19½ Gunthas or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East partly by the Cart of Miya vallad Shaik Alli Vandukar, partly by the Cart of Bhasker Muccoondji, and partly by the Cart of Kutchra Munji and on or towards the West by public Road leading to Village Bazar, on or towards the South by the Cart of Kumbla Buchacha and on or towards the North partly by the Cart of Meherally Rattonsey, partly by the Cart of Jao Pai and the Road, belonging to this Cart and leading to the Village Bazar, and is now and was formerly in the occupation of Bapoo Saheb vallad Bundoo Maya Dalas as cultivator on Lease.

Lot No. 3.—On SUNDAY, the 24th January, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or Cart or coconut plantation called Tarasher thereon situate in Mahim to the West side of B. B. and C. I. Railway and to the East leading to the Bandora Bridge in the town and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10119 square yards, be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 203, New No. 3118, Old Survey No. 144, New survey No. 1-1661, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 5573-5579 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by public passage crossing the B. B. and C. I. Railway and on or towards the South by an Out belonging to Saint Michael church.

Lot No. 4—On SUNDAY, the 24th January, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, coconut plantation thereon situate to the

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.—CONTD.

West side of Mahim Road at Mahim in the town and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 16,900 square yards, be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 491, New No. 4327, Old Survey No. 151, New Survey No. 1-162 and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G. ward Nos. 5587 (1 and 2) and 5588 Street Nos. 63-63 A and 64 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the land belonging to Mahomed Alli bin Yoonus Miya Coor, on or towards the West and South by public passage and on or towards the North by the Cart of Dwarkanath Bhaw.

Lot No. 5—On SUNDAY, the 24th January, at 5 p.m (S. T.), on the premises.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages and tenements thereon situate at Upper Mahim in the town and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 14508 square yards, be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 168-196, New No. 13021 and New Survey Nos. 1-2/172 and 1-2-3/192 and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G. Ward Nos. 5566-6604, 6605 and 6606 and Street Nos. 42 and 493 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, on or towards the West. . . on or towards the North by the land belonging to Doming Antonio Manuel and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Doming Bastio.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold salt batty ground with the well standing thereon situate to the West side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Mahim in the town and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5839 Square yards, be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 172, New No. 13023, New Survey Nos. 1-267 and 3-114 and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G. Ward No. 6373 (1) Street No. 264 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said B. B. & C. I. Railway, on or towards the North and West by the batty ground belonging to Jamboo Olivera, and on or towards the South by a public passage crossing the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold old Batty ground with the well standing thereon situate in Mahim to the West side of B. B. and C. I. Railway in the town and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 627 square yards, be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 172 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I Railway, on or towards the North and West by the Batty ground of Jamboo Olivera and on or towards the South by the public passage crossing the B. B. and C. I. Railway and is now and was formerly in the occupation of Enoos bin Allysaheb Coor.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freeho'd salt Batty ground consisting of 12 batty fields or beds situate in Mahim to the East side of the B. B. and C. I Railway in the town and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7379 square yards, be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 172 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by public drain, on or towards the West by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on or towards the North by the Batty ground of Jamboo Olivera and on or towards the South by the public passage.

Lot No. 6.—On TUESDAY the 26th January at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street.

All those three Fazandari Batty fields of corn lying together in one lot consisting of 22 beds and called Bannire thereon situate in the Mahool Village to the West side of the hill of Mahool in the Sub-District of Salsette and in the District of Thana, the Fazendar or Khote being Rustomji Framji containing by admeasurement 3 1-4 Bighas be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a Veera, on or towards the West by Parker's garden, on or towards the North by the garden of Rustomji Framji and Kika Sett and on or towards the South by the fields or beds of Rustomji Framji and which are now in the occupation of Govind Bhagoo Linda and Bhowa Camaji as cultivators on lease.

Lot No. 7 on THURSDAY, 4th February, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages and tenements and a house standing thereon, being two compartments out of five thereon situate on the west side of Bapu Khote Street, in the town, and registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2302 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1038 and 1039, New No. 8220, Old Survey Nos. 2065 and 2066, and New Survey, No. 731, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C. Ward No. 5961 (2), Street No. 52—54, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the west by a Sweeper's gully, on or towards the north by the house of Ahmed Miya bin Ali Sahib Coor, and on or towards the south by the three compartments of Fatmabai, wife of Abdulla bin Ali Saheb Coor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver, at their office on Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 25TH DECEMBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th December is a Public Holiday; there will be no sale of horses and carriages on that day.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS, NOBLEMEN AND OTHERS.
BONA FIDE SALE.

On a date to be announced hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve, the surplus stock of furniture, fittings, etc., from Esplanade House belonging to D. J. Tata, Esq., at his former residence, "Readieu," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, consisting amongst other things of crystal glass, gasoliers, electeliers, combined gas and electric fittings, lamps, glassware, crockery, wines, pictures, bric-a-brac, furniture, rifles, guns, plants, horses, carriages, billiard table, books, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued shortly and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 25TH DECEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Immoveable Property at Mastan Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 300 of 1895.

Kazi Ali Miya bin Abdul Latiff and another ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Kazi Esmail bin Mahomed Miya and another ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Fakir Mahomed Hafiz Sulleman, one of the receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made herein on the 18th day of October, 1907, as amended by the Court's order, dated 14th February, 1908, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property.

On FRIDAY the 15th day of January, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Street formerly called Boojria Street and now called Mastan Tank Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4955, New No. 11176, Old Survey No. 2-2499 and New Survey No. 3889, formerly Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No. 53, and now under E Ward No. 646, Street Nos. 6 and 8, containing by admeasurement 66 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east formerly by the house of Khoja Ebrahimbhoy Laljee and now that of Memon Siddick Aboo, on the west by the house of Ruttonbai and M'thabai, on the north by the said Hoojeria Street, or Mastan Tank Road, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjisha and Sorabjee, at their office at Hammam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers,
BOMBAY, 25TH DECEMBER, 1908.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday morning for Karwar with H. E. the Governor and party on a tour.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Captain H. McDiarmed arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Venice S. N. Co's steamer Barbarigo 2,821 tons, Captain A. Gracopello, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Venice etc., with a general cargo, and 7 passengers.

THE Japan S. N. Co's steamer Mayori Maru, 2,736 tons, Captain J. C. Rechards, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kerby Bank, 2,092 tons, Captain J. Kerr sailed on Thursday for Leith and Antwerp with a general cargo,

THE German East Africa Line steamer Governeur 2,120 tons Captain C. Burmeister will sail to-day for Zanzibar via Marmugao with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chyebassa 3,991 tons Captain P. Wadge, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo and 56 deck passengers.

THE City Line Steamer City of Agra, 3,076 tons Captain A. Buck, sailed on Thursday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Silesia, 3,340 tons, Captain Radonisich, will sail to-morrow for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

H M S Sphnix Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 24.

Abbotsford.....2352 Scroggin .....The Bombay Co
Alavi.....2324 Hill .....B & P S N Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Arabia.....4167 Leigh...London.....2-1-09 P & O Co
Bahadar .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Barborigd.....2821 Giacopello ...Floria .....K S N Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaselwurn.....M M & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon.....Loon27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Glenlie.....2650 Soane.....
Hatumet.....2584 Peters .....W & A G & Co
Inconstorva .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob .....T Morrison & Co
Kilkeeran .....2413 Smith .....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin....2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Majori Maru.....2736 Riehards .....N Y Kaish
Nairung.....2862 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Nuddea...1944 Antin .....M M & Co
Palinarus...300 Hickman .....R I Marine
Plassy.....4412 Notley .....Transpert
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Strathmere.....2812 Lamont.....W & A G & Co
Sprinburn .....3173 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Soirsted.....617 Tannager.....F F ..Campbell & Co
Surada.....3400 Archdeacon .....M M & Co
Thornbock.....2345 Shelton .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Warcongа .....1607 Bamber .....M M & Co
Wardha...2552 Henywood .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ardgovan	2725	Johnston	Barrow-in-Furness	26-12	T M & Co
B Fife	2494	Harrison	Marseilles and Hamburg	2-1-09	T Morrison & Co
C & R Othello	3327	Webster	Hull via Karachi...	26-12	F M & Co
D & E Raben'sels	2932	Probst	Hamburg	1-1-09	W & A G & Co
F Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	11-1-09	M M & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gray	P Gulf	28-12	B & P S N Co
H Rahmani	1...1	378	Geddu	Red Sea Ports	26-12	B & P S N Co
K Falls of Moness		Sheeiston	Mostyn Deep	1-1-09	R A Willis
M Gouverneur	2120	Burmiester	Zanzibar	25-12	A Strauss
O Umvolosi	1906	Keen	Middlesborough	1-1-09	W & A G & Co
Q Eastville	2306	Wright	Genoa	4-1-09	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Lhasa s	McDearmed	Karachi, &c
	Barbarigo s	Gracopello	Venice Nov 21
24	Mayori Maru s	Richards	Kobe &c

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Adalia s	Hannaford	Rotterdam
	Nera s	Schmitz	Marseilles
	Dwarka s	Cutbush	Persian Gulf
	Liebenfels s	Ottmann	Hamburg, &c
	Chyebassa s	Wadge	Hull, &c
	City of Agra s	Buck	Karachi
	Kirby Bank's	Kerr	Antwerp, &c
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karwar

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Silesia, Radonocich, for Kobe.
„ Governeur, Burmeister, Zanzibar.

The Steamer Barbarigo, began to load yesterday for Madras and Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, homeward bound passed Suez on the 22nd instant and the same Co's steamer Scindia, was delayed by fog at Liverpool and did not sail until the 8th instant. She passed Suez on the 22nd and is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on the 3rd January.

The P and O Company's steamer Oceana, with the homeward mails of the 19th instant arrived at Aden at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 23rd Dec.

The P and O Company's steamer Marmora, with the outward mails of the 18th instant passed Suez at 5 a.m. on Thursday the 24th Dec.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 24.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—21,593 cwts cottonseed; Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG

Fife s—2,080 bales cotton; Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts bone, R. Kaderbboy.

FOR VENICE.

Elgin s—4,000 cwts castorseed; Ralli Brothers,

FOR HONGKONG.

Silesia s—110 bales cotton; Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—451 bales cotton; Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—414 bales cotton; The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton; Ralli Bros

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Silesia s—100 bales cotton; Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

"Bombay Government Gazette" December 24.

Mr. Krishnalal Kirparam Thakor, B. A., LL. B., to act as Second Class. Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Barsi during the absence on leave to Mr. Govind Krishna Kale or pending further orders.

Mr. Phirozshah Ratanji Kapadia, Mamlatdar of Taluka Igatpuri in the District of Nasik is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class is that district.

Mr. R. V. Sunthankar, Head Karkun, Taluka Sampgaon in the District of Belgaum, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Shankar Appaji Gupte to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yeola, vice Mr. Govind Vasudev Kanitkar retiring.

Mr. Rajaram Dayaram Pandya, B.A., LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Suborninate Judge at Sangmeshwar vice Mr. Shankar Appaji Gupte, pending further orders.

Mr. H. S. Phadnis, District Judge, Khandesh, is grantad privilege leave for twenty-one days with the effect from the 3rd December with premission to affix the Christmas holidays to it.

Mr. Nasarvanji Sorabshah Secretary, B.A., LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Borsad, during the absence on leave of Mr. Jyeshtharam Nanabhai Bhat or pending further orders.

Mr. Trimbak Narayan Atre, B.A. LL.B., to act as Second Class, FourthGrade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class Subordinate Judge. Panvel, during the absence on leave of Mr. Vinayak Krishna Sovani or pending further orders.

Mr. C. DeSouza, Mamlatdar of Taluka Pachora in the District of East Khandesh, is appointed, to be a Magistratte of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Shankar Gopal Sathe, M.A. (Bom.), to act as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, Deccan College, vice Mr, E. A. Woodhouse, B.A. (Oxon) resigned, pending further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Narrayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., to be Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University with effect from the 1st January 1909 vice the Hon'ble Dr. F.G. Selby, M.A. (Oxen.), LL.D., C.I.E. resigned.

Mr. Shamsherkhan Lalkan Patil, residing at Salabatpur, is appointed, with effect from the 15th January to be a Conciliator under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Navesa Taluka in the Ahmednagar District vice Mr. Shankar Ramchandra Joshi, resigned.

The appointments of Mr. Ayangowda Dodangowda as a Conciliator in the Hungund Taluka of the Bijapur District is cancelled.

Mr. Karamali Rahim Nanjiani, B.A. retiring :—

Mr. Jayachand Kuberdass Dalal, B.A., to be Head Master, Godhra High School, but to continue to act as Head Master Nadiad High School until further orders.

Mr. Fardunji Dorabji Mehta B.A. to act as Head Master, Godhra High School until further orders. Mr. Ghulamali Ghulam Mustapha, District Inspector, Jalalpur Mandvi and Bardoli, Surat District, on Rs. 175, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 11th December and the following acting arrangement has been made:—Mr. M. H. Crawley, District Inspector, Chorasi and Olpad Talukas, Surat District on Rs. 150, to act for Mr. Ghulamali. Mr. E. P. McLaughlin, Inspector, Surat City, on Rs. 250, to hold charge of the Chorasi Division in addition to his own.

Mr. Sanmukhram Ichharam Hindia, B.A., LL.B., to practise as a Pleader in the Broach District.

Mr. Devdatt Dhaneswar, Mamlatdar of Pardi is extended by one month. Mr. Jekisandas Bhailal should be continue to act as Mamlatdar of Pardi.

The following promotions and appointments are ordered in consequence of the retirement of Mr Chitambar Keshav Gadgil, First Grade Mamlatdar, from 1st November:—(1) Mr. Ganesh Balvant Jagde, B.A., substantive pro tem. First Grade, to be First Grade vice Mr. Gadgil. (2) Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe, B.A., Second Grade Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem. First Grade vice Mr, Jadge. (3) Mr. Bhaskar Balwant Sahasrabudhe, Superintendent in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, to be Second Grade Mamlatdar vice Mr. Jagde, taking rank below Mr. P.B. Phadke but to continue on deputation as Special Officer, Nira Canal Tagai Scheme. (4) Mr. Bapu Hari Godbole, B.A., Third Grade Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem. Second Grade vice Mr. Sahasrabudhe. (5) Mr. Daji Hari Renavikar, Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade vice Mr. Godbole. (6) Mr. Chintaman Daji Jumde to be substantive pro tem Fourth Grade Mamlatdar vice Mr, Renavika.

Mr. Laxman Khanderao Kulkarni, B.A., Head Karaknn, taluka Rahuri, on Rs. 80, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Chopda vice. Mr. T. N. Atre, B.A., LL.B., who has been appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, Panvel, for three months from 4th January. or until further orders.

Mr. Vishnu Sakharam Jog, Head Karkun, taluka Parner, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 23rd November to 10th December (both days inclusive), being the period intervening between the departure of Mr. Naralikar and the arrival of Mr. Kadam.

The following probationary officers in the Excise Department are confirmed with effect from the 1st October.

Mr. Mothibhai Shivabhai, Aval-Karkun, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Thasra in the Kaira District vice Mr. Chhotalal Bhogilal, resigned.

Mr. Ganesh Balwant Jadge, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Junnar in the Poona District vice Mr. Ghintaman Krishna Hardikar, resigned.

Doctor I. Marr is nominated a councillor of the Lonavala Municipality in the Poona District vice Doctor E. H. Cooke resigned.

Mr. Anant Abaji Kadam, Mamlatdar is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Parner in the Ahmednagar District vice Mr. Ganesh Bhaskar Naralikar resigned.

Shaik Ahmed Alli Khanlance is nominated a councillor of the Malegaon Municipality in the Nasik District vice Mr. Ramchandra Vithal Hinge deseased.

Colonel Beckham is nominated a councillor of the Satara Suburban Municipality vice Colonel H. C. Lucas.

Mr. S. K. Nadkarni, Mamlatdar, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Ankola in the Kanara District vice Mr. R. B. Majali, resigned on leave.

Mr. Subrao Anant Naik has been elected a councillor for Ward No. 3 of the Karwar Municipality vice Nagesh Pandurang Naik, deceased.

Mr. Shivangauda Annapgauda Tiprasi Patil has been elected a councillor of the Saundatti-Yellama Municipality in the Belgaum District vice Mr. Kallapgauda Ramangauda, deceased.

The following gentlemen have been elected councillors on the Municipal Board at Faizpur for the triannial term commencing from January 1st, Messrs. Sonu Ganesh Kulkarni, Devidas Manohar Vadgaonkar, Mansaram Narayan Chaudhari Dhondu Shama Mahajan, Hari Ramji Chaudhari Badhu Jana Mahajan.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Christmas Day.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
Hymns.—39, 28, and two carols.
11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Paraphrase.—2.
Hymns.—17, 476, 85.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BRITAIN—December 15, at Karachi, E. M. Britain.

TYNDALE-BISCOE—December 17, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Donald Tyndale-Biscoe, aged two years.

IN MEMORIAM.

LALKAKA.—In memory of our dear father Kharsedji Palanji Lalkaka, who departed this life on the 25th December, 1889.

Neither time nor tears
Shall weaken our thoughts of thee,
To us never dead—
"To live in hearts is not to die."

RATCLIFFE.—In loving memory of my faithful wife Alice Ratcliffe, late of Blackburn, Lancashire, who died at Chinchpogly, Bombay, on the 26th December 1907.

In God we trust to meet in Heaven where we shall part no more.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncacy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 9m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 0-35m. 0-18s. Low water, 6-38m. 6-19s.
Christmas Day: Banks closed.
P. & O. s.s. "Salsette," with English mails of 11th December, due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW,

Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 1-16m., 1-5s. Low water, 7-21m., 7-0s.
Christmas Holidays: Banks closed.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 1-58m., 1-55s. Low water, 8-7m., 7-44s.
Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill,
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, December 28.—Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, 5 Green Street, 3 p.m. The Saraswati Mills, Dean Lane, 1 p. m. Sun rises, 7h-11m. Sun sets, 6h 10m, High water, 2-42m., 2-50s. Low water, 9-0m., 8-34s.

Tuesday, December 29.—H.E. the Governor's Band, Promenade Concert, Town Hall, 6-30 to 11 p. m. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade. Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade. Municipal Standing Committee, 12-40 p.m., H. E. the Governor's Band, Promenade Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 11m.; Sun sets, 6h., 11m.; High water, 3-30m., 3-53s.; Low water, 10-2m., 9-39s.

Wednesday, December 30—Billiards at Pyrke's: Weiss vs. Postwalla. Sun rises, 7h. 11m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 4-23m., 5-9s. Low water, 11-12m., 10-48s.

Thursday, December 31.—New Year's Eve. H. E. the Governor returns to Bombay from tour, 10 a. m. Billiars at Pyrke's-Weiss vs. Postwalla. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade. Alex's Chronophone Esplanade. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 5-22m., 6-36s. Low water, 0-19s.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. "Silesia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 A. M. on Saturday the 26th instant.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-morrow under the direction

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE DESPATCHES.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—In the eyes of that class of Indians characterized by "aspirations" Lord Minto may have hitherto seemed a mere champion of repression. He now stands out as the advocate of measures of self-government going far beyond anything yet proposed by any really responsible administrator. That portion of the Despatch of the Government of India which deals with the proposed Imperial Legislative Council shows so keen and wide a sympathy with the views of educated Indians that one might almost be pardoned for wondering if it really emanated from a source which so many educated Indians have hitherto affected to view with distrust. The proposed Council provides for an official majority of one only in an assembly consisting of 63 members, and the despatch states the intention of dispensing with an official majority at all on ordinary occasions and to appoint only as many officials as would be sufficient to carry on legislation if supported by a few non-officials. Even so strong a Radical as Lord Morley has thought that this proposal went too far, and it will be seen by a reference to his despatch in reply to that of the Government of India, that the Secretary of State considers that a permanent official majority is absolutely necessary, if the Council is to fulfil its constitutional obligations to His Majesty's Government and the Imperial Parliament. Lord Morley adds that the majority must be a substantial one as it is desirable that the Governor-General should be removed from the conflict of the division list and that the fate of any measure should not rest on his vote alone But for the rest the Secretary of State accepts the proposals of the Indian Government practically in their entirety.

The other great reform is in connection with the annual Financial Statement, which, it is proposed, should be presented at the end of February, and discussed in a Committee of the whole Council to the 10th March. Members may move resolutions though Government would not be bound to take more action on the result of a division than to explain on the final presentation of the Budget why resolutions carried had not been accepted. In the final debate no further resolutions are to be allowed. Another important concession is to empower members of the Council to move resolutions on matters they may consider of public importance, but, in accordance with English Parliamentary practice, the Government is not to be bound by any resolution, and the President has the power of barring any resolution on the ground that it is inexpedient or contrary to public policy.

It is not necessary to refer to the once proposed Imperial and Provincial Advisory Councils to be composed of Chiefs and territorial magnates. Lord Morley is of opinion, with the Indian Government, that these Lords without any semblance of power would serve no useful purpose. But against this is to be put the enormous concessions to Indian sentiment that have been made with regard to the Provincial Legislative Councils, which are not only to be largely increased but in which the official majority is to be dispensed with. Care is to be taken of the interests of Mahomedans and minorities generally.

The despatch as we have said marks a turning point. For the past two years the Government of India and the Secretary of State have been patiently working into a practical form what was a mass of confused opinion and sentiment. Lord Minto has supplied an even and practical mind and that kind of wise sagacity which comes of a knowledge of men and affairs, and he has had a most able lieutenant in Sir Herbert Risley, whose experience and literary ability have contributed in no small degree to the results now attained. The Secretary of State on the other hand has for his part brought to bear on the proposals an intellectual philosophy and a liberalism which has never yet betrayed him into the kind of weak folly which passes for charity. The Government of India and the Secretary of State between them have laid the foundations of a constitution for India well and firmly. The edifice as designed is a broad and stately building. And yet it is as well to say this: We do not for a moment believe that party in India which has of recent years set itself against the Government will receive the gift in a graceful spirit. The party of Swaraj—and it must not be forgotten that Swaraj is the goal of all congressmen whether moderate or the reverse—will not be content till the power of vetoing any legislation, and of demanding any concession passes absolutely into Indian hands, and so Lord Minto must be prepared to hear that his reforms are no reforms at all, and bear patiently with that kind of petty and niggling criticism to which every kind of administrative action is subjected in India. Still the Viceroy will have the consolation of knowing that he has done more than any other Viceroy in the direction of conciliating what ought to be informad Indian opinion.

THE HYDERABAD FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The familiar Yellow Book in which Hyderabad publishes its Annual Financial Statement has recently appeared, and contains the usual evidences of the prosperity which we are accustomed to associate with the concerns of this thriving principality. With H. H. the Nizam as protagonist, and no political cabals to hinder its advancement, the great Mahomedan State has now reached such a high level of excellence that it needs no eulogium to encourage its efforts in the direction of good government and the prudent control of its finances. Since the early eighties, when the present Ruler completed his majority and entered into possession of the most important heritage in Feudatory India, it has been the wish of successive Viceroys to promote reforms in the Hyderabad administration and to re-establish the cordial relations which had existed between it and the paramount Government until the shadow of Berar intervened. These desirable objects were attained seven years ago when Lord Curzon effected his historic settlement concerning the Province hypothecated under the dictation of the Governor-General half a century previously, and at the same time recognised the Nizam's right to nominate and depose his own Ministers and to conduct the administration personally if he elected to do so with the minimum of interference from the British representative at his Court.

As we have demonstrated in previous articles upon Hyderabad affairs, the new policy has been attended with the happiest results both for His Highness and his people, and has also been a source of satisfaction to our own Musalman subjects who regard the Nizam as their most influential representative and follow the fortunes of his Dominions with undiminished interest. This feeling was manifested in a remarkable degree by the numerous messages of sympathy which reached Hyderabad from all sections of Indian Mahomedans when the recent catastrophy laid a portion of its capital in ruins, and by their generous contributions to the various Relief Funds opened to mitigate the distress And they also remember that when those momentous educational and social reforms which have quickened and elevated the aspirations of their community were begun by Sir Syed Ahmed, Hyderabad at once gave him encouragement and the financial support needed for the inception of the movement which is now typified in the great Aligarh College and in minor institutions and Associations in every part of India. For these reasons, the administrative successes of the Deccan principality are viewed with approbation by many millions who owe it no allegiance, but are associated with it through religious ties and the influences of kindred which are potent factors in the Indian Islamic world.

Since the appearance of Mr. Casson Walker's Budget Note for 1317 Fasli (the year which closed in October last), the Financial Secretaryship has been revived, and the present review is the first essay of the new nominee, Mr. A. Hydari, who went to Hyderabad a couple of years ago as Accountant General, with a high reputation from the British Service. It is a very business, like document, and a perusal of its five and twenty pages and the tabular statements which occupy an equal number of folios enables one to arrive at very definite conclusions concerning the condition of the State finances. The first point which arrests attention is the exceedingly large cash balance which Hyderabad has built up during the last decade. Towards the close of the nineties, after selling a good deal of its Railway Stock and making unsuccessful attempts to borrow a large sum through a Calcutta Syndicate, the State was obliged to ask the Government of India for assistance, and the help then given now appears in its accounts as the Rs. 2 crores loan. A good deal of this money was expended upon famine relief, as the State was then confronted with one of those periodical visitations of dearth which are recurring features in its economic history, but some of it was used for current administrative purposes, as the Hyderabad Treasury was practically empty. At the close of last year the State holdings in Government Paper, Railway Stock and other liquid securities, together with hard cash, was more than Rs. 4 1-2 crores, and on the expiration of the current twelve months it is estimated that the balances will stand at Rs. 500 lakhs. The liabilities which loomed largely ten years ago have been reduced to a comparatively small sum, the largest item being the Rs. 2 crores loan already mentioned, but as Rs. 50 lakhs of it are to be paid off during the current year the balance will stand at about half the original sum. And the State is, very prudently, investing Rs. 50 lakhs in Government Paper to form a Famine Reserve Fund, in order to obviate the necessity of meeting future expenditure under this head from current revenues.

Those figures indicate the rapid improvement that has occured in the financial situation. Some of it is due to the large profits made in the conversion of the currency but an examination of the figures contained in the older Reports shows that there has been a considerable enhancement in the general revenues of the State. A decade ago (a year before the last famine occurred) the income from all sources was Rs. 467 lakhs, the next year's returns showing a decrease of Rs. 1 crore, owing to the scarcity. During the ensuing triennium the revenues recovered and rose again to an average of Rs. 4 1-2 crores, but the expenditure exceeded the income each year and there were consequently no cash balances. Coming to the prosperity period, we find that in 1316 Fasli, the accounts for which were closed last year, the total receipts under all heads reached Rs. 5 1-2 crores, while those for the current twelve months (1318 Fasli), are estimated at a few thousand rupees below Rs. 500 lakhs. And the average expenditure, which ten years ago stood at about Rs.4 1-2 crores has kept pace with the expansion of the income, as for 1318 Fasli it is set down at Rs. 17 lakhs in excess of the revenue. This small deficit, even if it occurs, need excite no apprehensions, as it can readily be met from the large cash reserve, Moreover, it will be due to desirable improvements which the State in making in its existing Departments and to the creation of new appointments alluded to in Mr. Hydari's Note. These include a Mining Engineer, with a suitable establishment whose business will be the supervision of the various mineral concerns working in the State and the exploitation of fresh resources; an industrial expert to prepare projects for the encouragement and expansion of local manufactures, which in Hyderabad, as elsewhere, are showing signs of decadence; an estimating branch for irrigation, and other innovations all indicative of progress in the right direction. Besides these, the State is equipping an Astronomical Observatory which is to work in conjunction with some of the principal European institutions, and interesting discoveries of new planets and constellations may yet be announced from Hyderabad. No additions have been made to the new currency during the past twelve months, and it is not anticipated that coining will be resumed for the present, as the exchange between the State tokens and the British rupee is not fluctuating, and any demands that may arise can be met from the Mint reserves, which stand at about Rs. 100 lakhs. There are other notable features in Mr. Hydari's financial commentary which we may consider on a future occasion, but as an epilogue to the present discourse we may pronounce our conviction that, as evinced by the excerpts made from its pages, this document is emblematical of a progress unequalled by any other unit of Feudatory India, and offer our highest commendation to H. H. the Nizam upon the prosperity that is attending his great heritage as a consequence of his personal leadership and guidance in its economical and social concerns.

Mr. Edward Oliver, Mayor of Sudbury (Suffolk), announces that, as he was elected Mayor in his absence and against his wish, he will not wear the chain or robes of office nor use the mace. An Alderman stated that since 1762 an Oliver had been mayor nineteen times, and he trusted the Mayor would "run the town in the way of his good old ancestors."

MR. TOM JOHNSON, the popular Mayor of of Cleveland, makes the announcement that his seven years' fight for three cent fares on the street railways of the city has cost him his private fortune, and that now he is practically a poor man. The Chicago correspondent of the "Chronicle" says that Mr. Johnson is giving up his magnificent home on Euclid-avenue, the finest throughfare in Cleveland, all his automobiles, and his horses and carriages. He declares that the fight has cost him £1,000,0-0, and that he has entirely neglected his business over the matter.

The Most Bracing Bath.

To obtain a delicious sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity add a little Condy's Fluid to your daily bath.

The "Condy's Fluid Bath" invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means.

The Cooling, Health-giving and Bracing effects are simply Magical, they are so very lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores, and is guaranteed to contain

NO Permanganate of Potash.

Insist on having "CONDY'S FLUID."

CONDY'S, COWELL SOLD, LONDON, ENG.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. F. C. O. Grouven as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay.

Lieutenant A. S. Meek, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and one day with effect from the 18th December or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, B. A. (Oxon.) I.C.S., on relief to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

The appointments of Mr. R. D. Sethna, B. A., LL.B., as Acting Official Assignee, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, and of Mr. P. E. Percival, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C.S., as Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay are to be held to be substantive pro tem. during the period of the deputation of the Honourable Mr. N. C. MacLeod, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, as an Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The services of Lieutenant G. E. Malcolmson, M.D., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department.

Mr. L. C Crump, I. C. S., to be Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and to be First Grade Judge while performing the duties of those offices vice Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, L. L. B. (Cantab.), I. C. S., on furlough, or pending further orders.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, L.L.B. (Cantab.), I. C. S., to revert to the Second Grade of Judges, taking rank therein according to his seniority.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., to revert to the Third Grade of Judges.

Lieutenant A. K. Norris, 123rd (Outram's) Rifles, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain L. H. Branson.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Khandesh, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. S. Phadnis or pending further orders,

Mr. L Graham, I. C. S., to be also Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

The Reverend A. L. H. Selwyn, B. A., Assistant Chaplain, Karachi, is appointed Chaplain of Karachi vice the Reverend J. G. S. Syme, M. A., proceeding on leave.

Leave of absence out of India for twelve months is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bonner, V.D., 2nd Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Miss A. M. Penson, M.D., First Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, was allowed an extension by two days of privilege leave.

The services of Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I. C. S., to act as Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Burgess Wright is transferred from the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles to the Madras Railway Volunteers in the same rank with effect from the 1st October.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Lieutenant Bernard Triggs of the Electrical Engineer Company is transferred from the Supernumerary to the Active List, dated 11th December.

The following gentlemen to be additional members of the Board of Boiler Examiners in Bombay:—Mr. S. J. Sarjant, Loco. Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway. Mr. W. P. Johnson, Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, B, B. & C. I. Railway.

Mr. A. Hill, C.I.E., F.C.H., M. Inst. C.E., is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 16th January or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. C. N. Clifton is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. Hill, or until further orders.

Mr. F. L. Sprott is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, in addition to his own duties as Sanitary Engineer to Government vice Mr. C. N. Clifton appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, or until further orders.

Mr. J. K. Williams is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days combined with furlough for nine months from 6th January or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasik, vice Mr. Williams or until further orders.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 19th Dec, 1908.

	Miles open	Tot. f-o the week	Earnings for p-vious weeks	To-al to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th Dec. 08	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
G I P Ry. Section	1606·53	11,63,290	1,730,348	1,84,71,738
I M S system	1177·62	2,63,420	42,08,061	44,11,481
A D C Ry	1139·99	5·77	5,16,217	6,41,383
Baran-Kotah Ry	123·31	921	4,703	5,624
Total	2923·45	13,93,703	221,37,129	2,30,30,832
Actuals for corresponding week ending 21st Dec. 07				
G I P Ry. System	1368·75	12,26,507	185,6-,031	1,97,88,538
I M S system	1173·84	2,47,448	52,13,-05	5,-60,953
A D C Ry	129·99	32,095	6,37,579	6,69,677
Total	2670·58	15,06,053	244,12,715	2,59,19,168
Increase or Decrease. G I P Ry.		+ 37·78	— 62,917	— 125·883 — 13,16 00
I M S Ry.		+ 176	— 44,028	— 1, 5-·4 — 10,49 072
A D C Ry.		—	— 6,326	— 61,302 — 27,-88
Baran-Kotah Ry		+ 13·31	+ 921	+ 4,703 + 5,624

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 12th December 1908 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1 58,000	Rs. 2,40,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4 02,0 0
Or per mile of Railway	313	476	8	797
For previous week	32,14,641	36,97,168	25,541	69,27,363
Total for 24 weeks	34-72-651	39 27,168	29,344	3 29,362
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1 87,2 8	2,44 391	2,976	4,34,578
Per mile of Ry. do.	371	484	6	862
Total to corresponding date do.	33 20 856	45,31,081	98,497	79,48,434

Decrease for the week.. Rs. 22 578
Do to date .. Rs. 6 9 071

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec on 38·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 2,000	Rs. 2,0 0	Rs. 30	Rs. 4 030
Or per mile of Railway	1 0	18	...	28
For previous 24 week of half-year	55,923	37,239	921	93 983
Total for 24 weeks	57,923	39 231	951	98 6 3
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,447	1,313	42	2,802
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	34	1	73
Total to corresponding date do.	35,465	24,489	1,065	60 950

Increase for the week .. Rs. 1,828
Do. to date .. Rs. 37,684

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 22nd December give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Barley crop slightly damaged by insects in Tatta taluka. Harvesting of rice completed. Estimated outturn of rice poor. Rabi operations in progress. Germination satisfactory. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Tatta, Sujaval, Mirpur Sakro and Ghorabari talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season general and sufficient, but one more fall needed. Cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, cotton, castor-oil seeds, wheat, gram and barley in Daskroi taluka and wheat in Viramgam taluka in good condition. Wheat, barley and sugarcane crops being irrigated from tanks and wells in Dholka taluka and wheat, barley and maize in Modasa petha. Harvesting of rice in progress in Viramgam taluka. Picking of cotton commenced in Dhandhuka taluka. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress in Parantij taluka and of wheat, gram and barley in Daskroi taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair and of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient. Prices of cotton and cereals stationary.

PANCH MAHALS.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient throughout the district. Rabi sowing completed. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas and Halol mahal and fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Kalol taluka, fair in Godhra taluka and Halol and Jhalod mahals and fair to poor in Dohad taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

No rain during week. Threshing of kharif crops continues. Estimated outturn of bajri, sesamum and tobacco fair, of cotton and pulse good, and of rabi crops good. Wheat crop in good condition and cotton in fair condition in Cambay State. Fodder-supply generally sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks generally filled.

BROACH.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient. Standing crops of cotton, wheat, jowari and pulses in good condition. Harvesting of early jowari in progress. Area under different crops normal. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair to good in Vagra and Jambusar talukas, fair in Hansot petha and fair to poor in Amod taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

No rain during week. Rainfall generally sufficient, but late rain insufficient in parts of Pardi, Bardholi and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Harvesting of jowari commenced in Jalalpur, Chorasi, Mandvi and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition. Cutting of grass in progress in Bardoli taluka but completed in Pardi taluka. Pressing of sugarcane in progress in Bulsar, Pardi and Chikhli talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair to good. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient. Harvesting of kharif crops completed. Threshing in progress except in Salsette taluka where it is completed. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy, Prices of food-grains stationary.

KOLABA.

No rain during week and current month. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Rabi sowing nearly completed. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

No rain during week and current month. Prospects good. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate. Price of rice 8 seers 9 chataks per rupee. Quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee 22 per cent, less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Supply of employment rates of wages and extent of emigration normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

KANARA.

No rain during week. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Harvesting of cardomoms and betel-nuts continues. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Rabi sowing commenced. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient but more needed for rabi crops. Harvesting of jowari almost completed. Threshing of bajri in progress in Pachora taluka and of jowari commenced in Chopda taluka and Edalabad petha. Estimated outturn of bajri good, and of jowari, sesamum and cotton fair to good. Estimated outturn of wheat and gram fair to poor in dry land and fair to good in irrigated land. Picking of cotton in progress. Germinated rabi crops generally in fair condition but withering for want of moisture in Raver taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient,

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week. Harvesting of jowari continues in Taloda taluka and of pulse in Navapur petha. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Sakri and Shirpur talukas. Jowari crop damaged by insects in Sindkheda taluka. Picking of cotton continues everywhere, except in Shirpur and Dhulia talukas where it is nearly completed. Rabi crops improved a little by severe cold. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to poor, and of rabi crops fair in Taloda taluka and fair to poor elsewhere. Lands being prepared for next season in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water supply for drinking purposes sufficient except in parts of Sindkheda and Sakri talukas. Water for irrigation diminishing. Prices of food-grains stationary.

NASIK.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season insufficient, except in Igatpuri taluka and in western part of Kalvan taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Yeola, Nandgaon, Peint and Malegaon talukas. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Nandgaon taluka. Rabi sowing almost completed, except in Baglan taluka where it is in progress. Rabi crops withering for want of mosture in Sinner, Kalva n, Nasik and Dinderi talukas and in good condition elsewhere. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair to poor. Grass-hoppers still appear in some villages of Nasik and Chandor talukas but have disappeared from Yeola taluka. Lands being prepared for next season in Chandor and Malegaon talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Sinnar and Chandor talukas where it is dear. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply sufficient, except in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. Water-supply for irrigation purposes sufficient., except in Malegaon, Chandor and Baglan talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops almost over. Standing crops damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Rahuri and Sangamner talukas, Jowari crop withering for want of moisture in light soil. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

No rain during week and current month. Rain still needed for rabi crops. Jowari crop damaged by disease in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Standing rabi crops in fair condition except in parts of eastern talukas. Threshing of bajri in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair. Area under rabi crops normal in Junnar and Khed talukas, Ambegaon petha and Bhor State double normal in Mulshi petha 56, 38, 5 and 30 per cent. above normal in Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha respectively and 31 and 7 per cent. below normal in Haveli and Maval talukas respectively. Fodder-supply sufficient Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient.

SHOLAPUR.

No rain during week and current month; more rain needed for young rabi crops. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Rabi crops in good condition, but withering for want of moisture in poor soil. Area sown under rabi crops in excess of normal. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food grains sufficient.

SATARA.

No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Standing rabi crops in fair condition, but need rain, especially in eastern talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in western talukas and fair in eastern and central talukas. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair. Fodder supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

No rain during week. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress in some talukas. Standing rabi crops withering for want of rain, except in low lands and soft soil. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor except in Muddebihal taluka where the estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops is good. Fodder insufficient, except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha. Supply of green grass diminishing. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient, except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka.

BELGAUM.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of rice nearly completed and of kharif jowari in progress. Standing rabi crops withering in parts of Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Crops damaged by East wind. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Estimated outturn of rice good and of millet fair in the western portion of the district and fair to poor in the eastern portion. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Athni and Gokak talukas were it is diminishing. Supply of water scanty in some places. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

No rain during week and current month. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in two talukas. Harvesting of rice continues in six talukas and of early jowari in ten talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, jowari, wheat and cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and generally in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

No rain during week and current month. Wheat being irrigated. Wheat, gram and cotton crops flourishing. Picking of cotton in progress. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Cotton, jowari, sesamum and other rabi crops in good condition in parts of Baroda, Navsari, Mehana, Amreli and Kadi divisions. Picking of cotton commenced in Shisnagar, Dhari, Khambha and Kodinar mahals. Sugarcane and wheat crops being irrigated in Kodinar and Damnagar mahals. Sugareane crop in good condition in Vyara mahal. Pressing and planting of sugarcane continue in Gandevi and Kodinar mahals. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANUR.

No rain during week. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Standing wheat, rape-seed and gram crops in flourishing condition. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available in Palanpur State. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient, Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

CUTCH.

No rain during week. Jowari crop in fair condition. Cotton and other rabi crops in fair condition. Area sown with rabi crops 4 and 30 per cent. below normal in Lakhpat and Bhuj talukas respectively. Harvesting of jowari in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

40 YEARS OF RHEUMATISM.

Patient could not Use her Fingers, or Raise her Arms.

"For nearly forty years I was a great sufferer from rheumatism," says Mrs. S. Coward, of 6, Nile Row, Poole, England. "Some times an attack would last nearly three months at a stretch. The pain was maddening. I couldn't use my fingers, much less dress myself or raise my arms to my head. I am glad to tell you that your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have quite cured me, and, what is more, I have

BEEN CURED OVER A YEAR,

for now I never suffer like I used to, though I always keep a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by me to use when the weather is damp and trying.—(Signed) (Mrs.) S. COWARD."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

MARTELL'S

celebrated

Blue & Silver Label

BRANDIES

"One Star," "Two Star," "Three Star," and their liqueurs— V.O., V.S.O., V.S.O.P.

Known throughout the world to be of the very highest quality and distilled solely from wine produced in the vineyards of the famous Charente district.

DOULTON'S

GERM-PROOF

FILTERS

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES, LONDON, ENGLAND.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real fault corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair; whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and this fact of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for postage of carriage, and no restriction of any class is made. The form enclosed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary coupon of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "La-ola" Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and CRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

AURANGZEBE BICENTENARY.

Celebration at Ahmednagar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, DECEMBER 24.

The Muhammedans of the Deccan celebrated the bicentenary of the death of Aurangzebe yesterday at a spot two miles from this city where the great Emperor died two hundred years ago. There were about one thousand people present and a big feast was provided for the visitors by Kazi Sayed Inayatullah Khan, the hereditary custodian of the Aurangzebe Mausoleum.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, who was especially invited by the organizing committee to deliver an address on the career of Aurangzebe, was received at the entrance of the shamiana by Kazi Inayatullah Khan and warmly welcomed by those present. In a brief speech, Peerzada Muhammed Salahuddin proposed Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed to the Chair.

In the course of his address the Chairman said the bicentury of the death of Aurangzebe was an event the commemoration of which did not require any apology on the part of the Muhammedans of the Deccan. The distinguished Emperor began his life as a Governor in the Deccan and the last twenty-five years of his long and eventful life were spent in these parts. Though all the Mogha! Emperors desired the subjugation of the Deccan, Aurangzebe was the only one who succeeded in its conquest and annexation. No people in India knew the aged monarch as he really was, better than the Deccan Moslems, whose forefathers participated in his wars and finally settled with him in that land. For fifty years he ruled India as no other Emperor ruled it before him, and it was a most remarkable thing that there was not a single work in existence which really portrayed the ruler and the man as he was. Aurangzebe was very unfortunate in his biographers and historians. He was known to modern Indians through missionary writers, Hindu publicists and Shiah historians, none of whom described him without strong political bias and religious bigotry. A really impartial work on Aurangzebe was a great desideratum. On an occasion like that, he could only point out a few of the glaring errors of his critics. Nearly all his English critics judged him from the standard of the social or political morality that obtained in civilized countries in the present time. Aurangzebe would compare very favourably with contemporary monarchs of his time either in Asia or Europe, and especially with those who ruled over foreign people—Christians under the Turks, the Parsis under the Persians, the Jews under the Christians and the Catholics under Protestants were no better at that time than Hindus were under the Muhammedans in India. The rising of the Mahrattas against Aurangzebe was not, as was generally made out, a struggle between Hinduism and Islam; it was not an anti-Muhammedan but an anti-foreign struggle, as events were abundantly making clear from day to day. If Akbar had stood in the place of Aurangzebe he would not have fared better at the hands of Shivaji. The Mahratta struggle was not for self-defence but for self-aggrandisement; it was not for peace but plunder. That Aurangzebe's campaign in the Deccan was not anti-Hindu would appear from the fact that side by side with the Emperor fought and bled the noblest of the Rajput Princes. That the Emperor did not desire the extinction of the Shivaji dynasty was proved by the fact that while he put to death Sambhaji the son of Shivaji for his intolerable insolence and indecent abuse, he brought up Sahu the grandson of Sivaji as a royal prince, conferring upon him the highest honours and distinctions. It was ingratitude always to harp upon some of the harsh measures that the Emperor had to adopt against some of the Hindus, and never to mention various and repeated acts of kindness which he rendered to them in his position as the protector of the faith. Aurangzebe was more than sixty-five when he left his capital for the Deccan. What made him take the field in person at that age? It was not worldly ambition; he was desirous of reasserting his authority over the Deccan since long, and what really brought him to the Deccan was an appeal made to him as protector of the faith by the Muhammedans of Burhanpur, who wrote to him that they could not conscientiously offer their Friday prayers in the Juma Mosque of that city because they were convinced that it was no longer a Dar-ul-Islam; the repeated depreciations of the Mahrattas left no civil or religious freedom to Muhammedan subjects of the Emperor, who were entitled to protection at his hands. That appeal, coupled with the fact that the city of Surat which was the gate of Mecca for the Hajees at that time was frequently looted by the Mahrattas, and thus an unpardonable insult offered to the piety and dignity of Islam, made him start for the south. He resolved never to return to the north and never to sheathe his sword until personal safety and religious freedom was vouchsafed to the humblest of his Muhammedan subjects in Maharastra. He succeeded in reconquering the Deccan, but he was naturally doubtful if his successors would be able after him to secure for the Muhammedans the protection which they had sought at his hands. His mantle could not be borne by his son and successors, and the condition of Muhammedans in the Deccan for well nigh a hundred years was intolerable. If by any process of science Aurangzebe could be resuscitated to life, the Emperor would feel happy to find that what his sons and successors could not achieve for Islam and Muhammedans in the Deccan, had finally been achieved for them by a people who though not Muhammedan, were followers of the revealed Book. He would be agreeably surprised to learn that under the ægis of that nation a protector of the pilgrims was appointed to look after the comforts of the Moslem Hajees, that the poorest Muhammedan enjoyed perfect civil and religious freedom and that Islam itself as a proselytising religion was more powerful now than even in his own time. The character of Aurangzebe could teach them many useful lessons. The purity and simplicity of his life, his courage and resolution in difficulties, his firm belief in the invisible hand that shapes all destines, and his love of Islam and its founder were qualities which would continue to afford valuable lessons to all Mahomedan students of his life and times now, particularly to the Mahomedans of the Deccan.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Moulvi Maniruddin, B. A.

QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

Widow's Claims after Re-marriage.

AN INTERESTING POINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 24.

An interesting question of Hindu Law has just been decided by Sir J. Stanley, Chief Justice, and Justice Banerji in the Allahabad High Court. The question was whether a Hindu widow who, according to custom of her caste, was allowed to re-marry, forfeited upon re-marriage her rights to be maintained from the property of her first husband. The facts of the case were that in 1888 the plaintiff, Mussammat Kaushalia, by caste Halwai, sued her husband Sahtu and his son, the transferee of his property, for maintenance. She obtained a decree for maintenance declared as a charge upon the property of her husband in his possession and in possession of certain donees from him. Sahtu died subsequently, but the donees continued to pay the maintenance decreed to her. She married a second time in 1905, and upon her re-marriage defendants, who were in possession, refused to pay the maintenance. She therefore brought a suit, out of which the present appeal arose, for recovery of arrears of maintenance, and the sale of her first husband's property.

Mr. Justice Banerji, in delivering judgment, referred to certain Allahabad rulings to the effect that by re-marriage a Hindu widow belonging to a caste in which the custom of re-marrying prevails, does not forfeit property inherited from her first husband, and remarked that had the question not been concluded by authority he would have given effect to the contention of appellants; but as the trend of the rulings of the Allahabad High Court was to the contrary, he had no option but to dismiss the appeal. According to those rulings not only was Act 15 of 1856 inapplicable in the case of a widow who was permitted by custom of her caste to re-marry, but she did not forfeit property inherited by her from her first husband. The effect of those rulings therefore was that relationship with the family of her first husband did not come to an end and she did not by remarrying forfeit her right to maintenance. Unchastity might entail forfeiture of right to maintenance, but it could not be said that a widow who had married again had thereby become unchaste. If a widow after re-marriage was entitled to retain the estate of her first husband she was 'a fortori' entitled to receive maintenance fixed for her by decree against her husband and his donees.

Sir J. Stanley, Chief Justice, concurred in the order passed by Mr. Justice Banerji, and the appeal was consequently dismissed.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Rice and Indigo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The second General Memorandum on the Rice Crop, to-day issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department, estimates the total area under this crop at three per cent. less than last year. This includes both the India and Burma crop.

A similar final Memorandum on the Indigo Crop places the total outturn of this dye for India this year at 3,710 cwt., against 52,300 last year and 102,100 the average of the previous decade.

THE report recently published in the Calcutta papers of the engagement of a daughter of the late Mr. A. M. Bose, is now contradicted authoritatively.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 31st October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 10,883, being a increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 151. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st October, 1908, were Rs. 1,98,592, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 12,543.

THE "Indian Methodist Times" comes out with a suggestion that ought not lightly to be brushed aside at a time when the Government are busy taking counsel from all who can advice, as to how to frame special legislation to suppress anarachy. "Treason," remarks this publication, "used to carry with it the forfeiture of estates to the Crown, and it may become necessary in some such way to bring home to Hindu families their common responsibility. If the joint family's right are to be respected before the Law, the duties must be considered more than they are at present. When it is known that possessions are secured by loyalty, and risked by conniving at treason some whose indolence is at present perplexing may be startled into activity."

LATE MAHARAJA OF PORBANDAR.

Meeting of Sympathy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR DECEMBER 24.

A mass meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans, numbering about 4,000 to 5,000, organized by Hajee Esmail Haji Kasam, Imanagers of the Madressa, was held in the Madressa Hall yesterday evening to express feelings of sympathy and condolences for the premature demise of our much beloved Maharana, Shri Bhavsinhji of Porbandar. The spacious hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and thousands had to stand outside.

Major Condon, the Political Agent, Sorath Prant, and the 'pro tem.' Administrator, had kindly consented to preside.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Govindjee, a local pleader, in a fit and appropriate speech. He was followed by Mr. Hirachand Popabhai and Kaviraj Nathuram Sunderji, both of whom dilated upon the many noble virtues of head and heart in general, and magnanimity, generosity, fortitude and forgiveness in particular, of their late beloved ruler.

A Persian teacher of the Madressa also spoke very feelingly. The impressive dirge sung by the local poet, Mr. Ghelaram Premsagad, was no less effective and heart-rending.

A resolution was adopted to request Major Condon to convey, on behalf of the people of Porbandar, their feeling of sincere and deep sympathy and condolences to the deceased Ruler's family for their sad bereavement.

SANITATION OF LAHORE.

Energetic Action Advocated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 24.

In June last, under orders from the Punjab Government, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab made a thorough and careful inspection of arrangements for the conservancy and sanitation of Lahore. Major Wilkinson visited certain quarters of the City, as well as the Civil Station quarters, which, owing to their filthy and insanitary conditions, are known as breeding grounds of various epidemic diseases, and his report shows that energetic and concerted action in more than one direction will have to be taken before Lahore can be considered to be out of danger and in a satisfactory condition in the matter of its conservancy and sanitary arrangements.

A Committee will shortly assemble under orders of Government to consider the whole question, and the Municipal Committee has been requested to nominate a number of its members to take part in the deliberations.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain L. W. Johnson, Royal Warwickshires.

Captain F. G. Cheobald, Royal Lancasters, is appointed A.-D.-C. to Sir H. E. McAllum, Governor of Ceylon.

Major Harward is appointed Second in Command of the 40th Pioneers.

Captain Thornton, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to No. 8 Ammunition Column, on promotion.

Major H. A. Reid, No. 76 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 30 Native Mountain Battery.

Major H. H. Harvest, No. 20 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Jersey, is transferred to No. 76 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Karachi.

Major Edlemann, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 82 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on promotion.

Major Jay-Gould, I.M.S., officiates as Staff Officer, Divisional Medical Mobilisation Store, 8th Lucknow Division, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Gee, proceeding on one year's furlough.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 22nd December was 644, giving a death-rate of 32·17 per annum per thousand as against 32·01 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·93 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 54 died from fevers; 4, plague; 3, small-pox; 1, measles; 23, cholera; 48, phthisis; 31 diseases of the nervous system; 190, affections of the respiratory organs; 34, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 39, still-born; 96, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 32; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 284; Hindu low caste, 74; Musulman, 135; Parsi, 18; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 3; and European, 4. The total number of births was 461 as against 515 the corresponding period of last year, and 486 the average over the past five years.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO.,

Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1875.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

VERSES.

Healthy and Otherwise.

Two volumes of verses have just issued from the Press: "Salvage" by Owen Seaman (Constable) and "Songs from the Garden of Kama" by Laurence Hope (Violet Nicolson) [Herineman]. The former may be placed in the hands of anyone with the utmost safety. The latter had best be kept under lock and key, though the student of folk-lore will prize it. It is filled with beautiful illustrations worthy of being collected and issued separately. Indeed, the pictures—works of art—may be easily removed and bound together, and the verses—left for those who cannot be affected by the sentiments they express. There is a healthy, cleanly ring about this though it is only meant to be humorous:—

Priscilla! Had the fates designed
To weave our mortal webs in one;
Had Love, notoriously blind,
Not let his bondage come undone;
I tremble even now to think
How my career, with yours united,
Might have sustained a horrid kink
And been irrevocably blighted.

It is Seaman who sings. Let Laurence Hope reply:—

"Just as the dawn of Love was waking
Across the weary world of grey,
Just as my life once more was waking
As roses waken late in May,
Fate, blindly cruel and woe-making
Stepped in and carried me away."

Seaman sings cheerily of "Arms and the Woman":—

"Somehow it seems in doubtful taste
That when I hoped her best was stirred
By thoughts of how St. Francis traced
Kinship with heart and flower and bird,
Taming his flesh until it shon
With a refined and ghostly pallor—
She should invite opinions on
A copper prize for carnal valour."

Laurence Hope sings of Arms and the Man:—

"I lie alone, beneath the almond blossoms
When we two lay togethern the spring,
And now as then, the moutain snows are melting
This year, as last, the watercourses sing."

Mr. Seaman inclines to pensiveness now and then, but his is a cheerful gloom:—

"Time was, a few brief lustreback,
When in the many-damsel' dance
Ere I had grown supine and sek
It was my purest joy to prance
The whole night long,
Returning with the silkmai's matin song."

Laurence Hope's vein run differently:—

"Love me a little, lorcor let me go,
I am so weary walking to and fro
Through all your lofty halls that were so sweet
Did they but echo your coming feet.

You never seek me. All day long I lie
Watching the chans of the far-off sky
Behind the lattice-wo of craven stone.
And all night long, las, I lie alone."

Let us try a little more Seaman's Salvage, lest we blame the maid, whose ughts are the thoughts bred of the harem. Thus ugs he the charms of an estimable lady whose charac is beyond reproach and whose reputation is tarnished by a single breath of scandal:—

"She is set with her fato the horses,
She flops in the room chair,
And her bed, as a matte course,
A twin of the wonder Ware;
They allow her the lengt tether,
Her lines are in Benjas lot.
And she says what occurs her, whether
They like it or not.

We respect the lady notwithanding that her in shade half a dozen may shelter under the lee of a rock, for her temper is that a fairy addicted to methods of mirth. But quite other damsel was it of whom Laurence Hope make tara extol:—

"Beloved, your hair was gol
Is tender tints of sunrise
As come beside the River,
In softly varying hues.

I love you for your slightness,
Your melancholy sweetnes
Your changeful eyes, that proved
What your lips would stillfuse.

Perhaps it is unfair to take the two volumes together. But they came together d lie side by side at the bookstalls. Seaman in o of his moods tells us of George Frederick Watts:—

"His means were servants to thend in view
And not the end's self; si hieart was wise
To hold—as they have held, the hosen few
High failure dearer than he sy prize."

And lastly Laurence Hope in "Re Knows no tears" tunes her harp to sing:—

"And thus we part with nobelving
In any chance of future yars
We have no idle self-deceiving,
No half-consoling hopes and fa;
We know the gods grant no steving
A wasted chance, Fate knowso tears."

Would that all the sentiments and te lines in that exquisite volume were so inobrive as these. But they are not. There are somes cannot quote in a family newspaper. Throughou (Mr. Seaman's volume there is a wholesome, if osterous, spirit. Though his verses are very homely hey are very clean. One book may be bought, r both. But we would urge the purchaser, if he hires, to send one volume to one friend, for a Christmas present and the other to another, to be carefu addressing the wrapper that they may reach the idividual for whom each is intended. "Songs fo the Garden of Kama" is in its twelfth edition. "Salvage" in its first.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shamo Imperfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 24th December 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	5 p.m.	...	...
Teheran ...	24	12	10 p.m.	2	29
Suez	24	13	a.m.	1	46

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Offices on land lines Haitu (West Indies) still closed. Telegrams cannot be accepted except for Cape Haitu Mole, St. Nicholas and Port Au Prince (27-11-08.)

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

First Day.

THE TRIALS.

WON BY TANGAROA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The attendance at to-day's Races, it being the opening day of the Big Meeting, was very large. Amongst those present were Sir John Hewett, H.H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala and a party from the Viceregal House. The elite of Calcutta was present and Bombay was fully represented by the presence of its prominent sportsmen. The Booking fraternity mustered strong, as many as sixteen well known book-makers being present, the new additions being Bhedwar and Bharucha from Bombay.

The betting ring was uncomfortably crowded and the betting on the Trials was, from the commencement and before the time of the Race, very brisk; Sham Fight, Tangaroa, Saloon and Wandin being all well supported. Tangaroa won this race for that good and big-hearted sportsman Mr. Galstaun, who was very heartily congratulated all round. The win was a popular one.

The following are the details:—

THE BURDWAN CUP.—R. C. and Distance over 7 flights.

Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Kipling, 10st 13lbs — Capt Barrett 1
Capt Barrett's br e g Cairnsmore, 9st 10lbs — Ferguson 2
Hon Mr Apcar's bl aus m Dea, 9st 10lbs — L C Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN.—Marmalade III, 10st 13lbs; Foy, 10st 3lbs; Lamrock, 9st 10lbs.

BETTING.—5 to 2 Marmalade, 6 to 1 Dea, 7 to 1 Kipling, 10 to 1 Cairnamore, 12 to 1 the rest,

THE RACE.—After a good start all raced together and Kipling leading his field won easily by half a length; same distance between second and third. —Time, 3 min. 24 1-5 secs.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—1½ miles.

Thakur Sripalsing's br aus h The Master, 8st 8lbs.....Bray 1
Mr. Field's ch e m Fireworks, 8st 10lbs.....Blades 2
Mr. Whittingham's ch e m The Cingalee, 8st 11lbs.....Murdison 3

ALSO RAN:—Bantock 9st 10lbs, Pelargonium 9st 8lbs. Oakton 9st 4lbs, Hunting Horn 9st 2lbs, Apology 9st, Melbourne 8st 12lbs, Jackaroo 8st 11lbs, Our State 8st 6lbs, Morino 8st 1lbs, Carnival 8st 1lbs, Keenadan 7st 3lbs, and Downland 6st 5lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 Keenadan, 4 to 1 Fireworks, 6 to 1 The Master, 8 to 1 The Cingalee, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Keenadan led for six furlongs with The Cingalee, Jackaroo and [illegible]. At the bend Fireworks came up but was challenged by The Master who won easily by three lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time—2 min. 9 secs.

INTERNATIONAL PONY PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Messrs Scott and Marshall's bl aus m Lady Avon, 8st 12lbs.....Killorn 1
Mr J. B's br aus m Wakeful, 9st 7lbs.....Barrett 2
Messrs Gooculdas and Nanji's br aus m Cheeky, 8st 5lbs.....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN.—Comeback, Lady Vera, Russley Rose, and Clear Out.

BETTING:—4 to 1 on Lady Avon, 5 to 1 against Wakeful, 8 to 1 Cheeky, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Lady Avon led from start to finish and won in a canter by five lengths; three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1min. 29secs.

THE TRIALS.—1 mile.

Mr J C Galstaun's br aus h Tangaroa, 9st 11lbs — Robinson 1
Mr Kelso's b e m Wisebird, 9st 3lbs.....Hill 2
Mr Home's b e m Retort, 9st.....Murdison 3

ALSO RAN:—Sham Fight, Black Duke, Golden Gleam, Wandin, Absentee, The Bedouin, Galloping Girl and Saloon.

BETTING:—2 to 1 Sham Fight, 3 to 1 Wandin, 4 to 1 Tangaroa, 6 to 1 Saloon and The Bedouin, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Tangaroa won from pillar to post There was a great race for second place between Wisebird and Retort and the former got there by a neck. Time—1 min. 41 1-5 secs.

ELLENBOROUGH PLATE—Divided Handicap No. 1.—6 furlongs.

Messrs Paris and Marshall's br e m Morette, 8st 11lbs.....Murdison 1
Mr. R. R. S's br aus g Uro, 9st 4lbs.....Hill 2
Messrs Radha and Locke's b e c Capsicum, 7st 4lbs.....Whalley 3

ALSO RAN—Sweet Lavender, Familiar, Flotsam, and Mulison.

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Uro, 6 to 1 against Morette and Flotsam, and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—Morette led from the start and near the Grand Stand, though challenged by Uro, won by a short head; length between second and third. Time—1min. 16 1-2secs.

THE GRAND STAND PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. E. J. Marshall's b aus g Mereworth 9st. 11lb. Killorn 1
Mr. A.L. Sounder's ch aus g Red Tape, 8st..Ames 2
Capt. Hodgson's ch e g Pincher, 8st. 13lbs...Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Vespasia, Mauvette, Collina, Conscience, Devil's Limit, Lefterin, St. Michael and Wolferton.

BETTING:—2 to 1 Mereworth; 3 to 1 Mauvette, Wolferton and Pincher, 8 to 1 Red Tape, and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—Won easily by 3 lengths, a length between second and third.—Time 1 min. 2 1-5 secs.

THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.—No. 2.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Leeke's b e m Tans, 9st. 11lb.....Murdison 1
Mr. D. Soysa's ch e m Marcelle, 7st. 2lbs...Butters 2
H. H. Jam Sahib's bl aus g Metal Boy, 9st. 4lbs. Firth 3

ALSO RAN:—Rustile, Jack Sheppard, Lady Lomond, Golden, Windy, Lady Teazle and Morsel.

BETTING:—2 to 1 Tana and Metal Boy, 3 to 1 Windy, and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Won by 2; lengths length between second and third. Time—1 min. 16 secs.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A gathering of about fifty people, including three ladies, viz. Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Pickard and Miss Forbes, assembled on the flats at Santa Cruz yesterday morning at daybreak. A heavy dew was visible on all the fields and hedges, and it was consequently only natural to suppose that the scent would be of the best, and subsequent events certainly proved this to be the case. After a short wait to admit of daylight getting sufficiently strong, a move was made for the dry tank in the direction of the village of Parla. The covert on the edge of this tank contained a jackal, which hounds took very little time to own to, and we were soon galloping away after them over a delightful stretch of rice fields. Jumping a stout cactus hedge we then had to cross as best we could a particularly rough piece of melon ground, which was studded with a number of very dangerous looking holes. The long grass made these holes all the more difficult to see, but the only thing to do is to trust to the cleverness of one's horse. Having safely traversed this melon ground we continue over a long tract of paddy fields and out into the open maidan, as it were, which lies at the foot of Chuckla Hill. Hounds simply raced across this open land and through the brushwood into the Chuckla Groves. The numerous cactus hedges in this neighbourhood took a good deal of negociating, especially as the frequent trees had to be steered by with a certain amount of caution. After bearing slightly to the left over Pereira's Hill, the jackal endeavoured to hide from his pursuers in a very thick and lofty cactus hedge, but his tactics were of no avail and the pack very quickly vanquished him.

Time being still in hand we hacked over Chuckla Hill and across the Bomanwadi Valley to the favourite woods hard by the village of Sahar. It rarely happens that a jackal is not to be found in these woods, as during the night these distinctly nocturnal animals prowl around the village in the hopes of finding something suitable to their much debased appetites. Crossing over the Tulsi Main Pipe hounds are placed in a covert on the North side of the village, a covert not yet visited this season. Our expectations were accordingly very soon gratified, and the pack leaving the plantation with a remarkable burst of "music" tore away across a fine stretch of rice fields to the long winding nullah, known by the natives as Bapnala. Owing to the circuitous course of this dried up and very deep water course, some of the riders had to cross it two or three times in the short space of about a minute, but finally getting well past it, we continue in the wake of the hounds across some of the most severely banked rice fileds in the whole of the "Vale of Salsette." Many of these banks were so big that a number of people mounted on ponies did not attempt to "lep" them in a flying manner, the ponies in true Irish fashion jumping on and off very cleverly. We then reach the mangoe tope which runs on the near side of the Backwater from the stone bridge on the Andheri Road in the direction of Vakola, and the pace was so great that we ride a veritable flat race through this firmly turfed wood. Towards the end of it, however, a slight check occurred as we were uncertain whether the jackal had crossed the stream or not. Some hounds which had swam across began to speak to the scent on the other side and this left no doubt on the matter. Being close to a suitable ford we scramble across the water and up the steep bank on the other side, and the chase is continued along a lengthy tract of paddy fields running in between the Backwater and the Vehar-Kurla Road. Before reaching the big knoll outside the town of Kurla, hounds turn straight across the road and pilot us as far as Hogsback Hill. The thick trees, full of wide extending branches, needed some careful [illegible] through without mishap, and a big stone wall had to be negociated when nearing the top of the hill this obstacle being made doubly difficult owing to the necessity of our having to put our horses at it up hill. Dipping down into the valley on the far side, we carry on the hunt almost to the village of Ghat Cooper, leaving the big Horse Shoe Valley on our left. A check occurred in this vicinity but the scent being so good, hounds were finally able to tell us that the jackal had crossed the main road, and following them over, some of the rice fields in this neighbourhood, the excellent pack was able to place another victim to their credit. Both runs had been of the very best, and much of the second gallop was over the choicest hunting country in Salsette. Although houses increase annually in number, the sport we enjoy is just as good as ever, in spite of the country's more cramped conditions. Indeed it is difficult to recollect when a hunting season has opened with such remarkable good sport as we are lucky enough to able to take part in this year.

Hounds next meet at Sahar Hill on the 27th instant.

JACKAL.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

There will be usual A. B. and C. Class races on Saturday 26th December—provided sufficient yachts are entered.

If there are not sufficient entries there will be a combined A. B. C. class handicap.

Owners are requested to send in their entries by 10 a. m. on the 26th.

Course or courses and handicaps will be posted on the notice board of the club by noon on the 26th.

Starting times of three classes:—A., 3-30 p.m.; B. 3 40 p. m.; C., 3-50 p. m.

If combined handicap, start at 3-30 p. m.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec on 172·8 Miles open:

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	700	.....	1,200
Or per mile of Railway	29	40	....	69
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	8,886	4,930	32	13,848
Total for 24 weeks..	9,386	5,630	32	15,048
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	377	401	4	782
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	23	....	45
Total to corresponding date do. ..	10,148	6,918	44	17,119

Increase for the week..... Rs. 418
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 2,032

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th Dec, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	23,000	...	28,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	162	...	198
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.....	1,31,934	4,01,689	3,101	5,36,124
Total for 24 weeks ..	1,36,934	4,24,679	3,101	5,64,124
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,854	20,810	133	27,807
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	49	147	1	197
Total to corresp date do.	1,58,240	4,94,560	3,368	6,58,968

Increase for the week..... Rs. 193
Decrease to date..... Rs. 23,944

ECZEMA MADE HER GIVE UP WORK

Hands, Arms, and Feet Affected—Medical Treatment Made Hands Swell and Run Water—Was as Helpless as a Baby—Followed a Neighbour's Advice and Her

CURE BY CUTICURA HAS BEEN PERMANENT

"My daughter, Mrs. Hannah Austin, lives with me, and in September, 1906, something came on her hands and feet which a doctor said was eczema. He gave her a box of ointment which caused her hands to swell and run water. She was in a dreadful state and as helpless as a baby. A neighbour, whose child had had a similar disease on the head, recommended me to try Cuticura Ointment. Finding that it did her good, we went on trying Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. Being employed in the mills as a silk worker, my daughter had to give up work for a fortnight, but after using Cuticura Remedies for a few days she was able to resume her occupation. The disease not only affected her hands and feet but went up to her elbows. In all she had two tablets of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura Ointment (some of which is still left), and one bottle of Cuticura Pills. There has been no return of the distressing eruption and she is now working regularly. Mrs. Margaret Doxey, 43, Broad St., Leek, Staffordshire, June 19, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

LET MOTHERS KNOW

That a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single anointing with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, will afford instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, worn-out mothers when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials,

"is a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, Lond n, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Shuttle and Belt Starting Model, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination Lamps, Switches, Volt & Test Lamps, Carbons, Plugs, Wires and all Electric Ignitability and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chapsor windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

MILLER & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,

No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

SUCCESS IN HOME-BAKING

is the sure reward of those who use

'Paisley Flour'

(TRADE MARK)

The Sure Raising Powder.

¶ Try it to-morrow, and you will not only bake better in less time, but have all cakes and pastry light, digestible and tempting.

¶ Many interesting Recipes in each tin.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
SEYMOR & CO., 85 Esplanade Rd.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1⅝in. to 20in. by 7½in.
3,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.
KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OILS,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
BURMAH KEROSINE GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA
FORT, BOMBAY.

REVOLUTION
In Lighting
EIGHT CANDLE LIGHTS
A little over one pice per night.
SIMPLICITY!
CLEANLINESS!
CHEAPNESS!
apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
4, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocelin." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C. FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
35-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
FOR
FASHIONABLE MOTOR CARS
SUNBEAMS, DARRACQS
FORDS, REOS, &C.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
35-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
FOR
MOTOR REPAIRS
MOTOR TYRES
MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

LATEST DATE
For Posting
XMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS
To Friends at Home.
FOR XMAS: 4th December for Mail leaving 5th December.
FOR NEW YEAR: 11th December for Mail leaving 12th December.
PACKING, INSURANCE and POSTAGE, FREE on all goods purchased from us from 1st to 31st December.
IN FASHIONABLE.
Jewellery, Silverware of every description and Electro plated goods our Stock is the largest in Western India, including all the latest Novelties in their most Select form
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Free packing, Free Postage, Free Insurance will apply also to any part of India.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.
Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple. It may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that in is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."
Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.
THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.
The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Scientific Information a VADE-MACUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.
A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.
Each Vol Rs. 3-8. Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 12-4.
Write sharp for a copy to The Principal.
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF "COMMERCE," Baroda.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.
A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—
THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NOTICE.
THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen in the Office of the MANAGER of The Empire Ltd., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

ENTERIC
PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY,
ALSO
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Ltd.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for
Rs. 15,000 Policy
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and communications regarding Advertisements or Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1908.

MANUCCI IN WESTERN INDIA.

Manucci's "Storia do Mogor," the first work of the Indian Texts Series, has just been completed in a fourth volume and published through Mr. John Murray. It is a volume of over six hundred pages, which, besides bringing Manucci's story to a close, gives us fifty pages of additional notes, a list of authorities quoted or referred to, some important corrections of the text of the first three volumes and an index of the whole set. The fourth volume is no less interesting than its predecessor, perhaps more acceptable to readers of Western India, for it deals to a large extent with our side of the country, many of the scenes being laid in Broach and Surat. Almost at the Manucci's of the volume we have a record of outset indignation at the treatment of European traders at Surat by Aurungzeb, who had just made a claim on them for fifteen crores of rupees. Manucci was able to ever in strong measures, and we find him suggesting a method of dealing with the Suratis, then Mahomedans, whose conduct, like that of others elsewhere, had "caused the Europeans in this Empire to be ill-treated and affronted in addition to having whatever was possible taken from them and all arguments of humanity ignored." The plan he submitted was to assemble three thousand Europeans, who would be quite enough for this enterprise, and sack the city of Surat, putting every one to the edge of the sword, being Mahomedans, sparing no living creature among them. On departing, he adds, "Let them burn all that is there. By acting in this manner the Mahomedans would be forced to concede all European demands. I have seen this done in various parts of this Empire. Employing force against them brings them to reason though it be against their will. Seeing they are dissimulators, I should adopt the same course in the ports of Bengal whereby they will recognise that Europeans are not accustomed to be insulted and tyrannised over as they do to their Hindu princes and vassals." Manucci's words bore fruit, and the English general who had been long a prisoner at Surat, together with a number of English and Dutch who had been prisoners in their houses, sallied forth, slaying all who opposed them, and reached two English ships of war which lay in the offing and bombarded the city ere they sailed away.

Two years later, in 1706, as Manucci tells us, the Marathas plundered the suburbs of Surat and all the surrounding country, and sacked "a large town," Gandevi, lying half way between Surat and Damaun. It was a place of considerable wealth in those days, owing to many traders living there. Of the humours of the Marathas we gather much. At the time of the sack the gazi of Surat found himself at Gandevi. He had gone not only to amuse himself, but to make rent collections from and audit the accounts of his villages. The unhappy man was unable to flee before the arrival of the Maratha troops and was taken prisoner. They pierced his hand, passed a cord through the holes, and dragged him about everywhere in the country demanding money from him and a statement of where his hoards were buried. From these tortures he died, but Manucci seeks to console us for his loss, with the assurance that "this was a merited punishment, for the man was not only an oppressor, but an unjust judge." Aurungzeb about this time had the mortification of losing two of his ships which were seized by the Portuguese while carrying some of his subjects towards Mecca. After demanding their restitution in vain Aurungzeb ordered the Governor of Surat to punish the Portuguese at Damaun. A march was at once begun, the force comprising six thousand men, horse and foot. The garrison of a small Portuguese fort "situated two leagues from Damaun" was forced to surrender, when news came of the arrival of seven Dutch ships at the port of Surat, which "made the Governor desist from his invasion of Portuguese territory. He acted prudently enough, for he was afraid that the Dutch might take possession of the Surat fortress. For this reason he gave hasty orders for the march of his army back to that town." Another incident of which Manucci makes much about this time was "a terrifying occurrence in the province of Gujarat." In his own words: "In the district of Gogo there was such a trembling of the earth that the ground opened for a length of five leagues; in some places the fissure was from ten to twenty cubits wide and even as much as thirty cubits. The governor of the country sent men to take the measurements of the depth and they brought back the report that at a depth of fifty cubits they did not reach the bottom of the cavity. After a few days of these terrible quakings of the earth there came on a rain of flood in drops of considerable size, the earth becoming red and the reservoirs full of it. At the same time there appeared a comet, which was visible for fifteen days. The Brahmans and astrologers found herein an occasion for talk, and they declared that these signs were demonstrations of Aurungzeb's approaching death and of devastation in many places in the Empire, together with the loss of the port of Surat."

Aurungzeb had by this time been at war for forty-six years with the Marathas, the Kings of Bijapur and Golconda and other princes and nobles. At Aurungabad when growing old, he informed his son Azam Tara, that it was now his business to carry on the war against the infidels, to take vengeance and destroy them. Shivaji with forty-seven thousand men had crossed the Narbada River, penetrated into Gujarat sacked Ahmedabad and laid siege to the city of Sara. Azam Tara declined to carry on the war, leaving it to Shah Alam; but it is not our purpose to follow the course of the war so much as to accompany Manucci in his pregrinations through what is now the Western Presidency. He tells us many interesting stories of the country and the people, some of them quite new neighbours of our own. In one of his tirades against the Jesuits, then not so popular as they are to-day, he relates "a most curious affair which came to pass" when he was living in the island of Salsette near to Basse. "Near to the settlement of Bandra, longing to the Jesuits, there lay a village at a distance of two leagues from the town. It was commonly called Irlemparle (? Warli, Parel) and the owner's name was George Gonsalves, a Portuguese by caste." The village contained several quries of very fine stone, excellent for ping, road-making and similar purpose which the Jesuits coveted. Gonsalves refused to sell or part with them on any terms. Finally, says Manucci, they made a novel and most curious attempt. During the night they erected a settlement of straw-huts among the alm-trees and the following morning Girge Gonsalves was thrown into wonder and amazement on beholding the novel and unexpected sight of a new village full peopled and equipped. In answer to his questions they replied that they were the tenants of the Fathers and had residence where they were for many years. Gonalves took vigorous measures to expel the, but was overpowered. He sought the assistance of the Portuguese general, who with two companies of soldiers, turned out the villagers and Jesuits and burnt their settlement. They took revenge on the general by complaining against him to Lisbon, accusing him of having destroyed their property and burnt their Church with the holy images and a large crucifix. However, in the end, right was triumphant and Gonsalves left to the enjoyment of his property and the general appointed Alsiral in command of the Portuguese etc.

ARCHÆOLGYIN WESTERN NIA.

THE report of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Western Circle, is, it must be admited, far less interesting than the work is carries on. A large portion necessarily consists of administrative details which appeal to the public in no way, but here and there are to be found items of more than usual interest. Boldly Mr. Cousens embarks on a subject which must always remain controversial. The question is whether, when repairs have been done, artificial steps should be taken to render the new work in harmony with the old. Briefly, it may be put, is "staining" permissible? The report contains two pictures both taken from the same spot, the first showing the Sas Bhau Temple at Gwalior on the completion of the repairs, the other when the repaired portions had been "stained." Unfortunately a photograph is hardly a good test or otherwise, on the example given, there could be no doubt that staining is desirable. Mr. Cousens argues in a manner with which we are inclined to agree. "If in a pillared building, for example," he says, "in a row of beautiful columns the original builders substituted a plain square block for one of them it would be looked upon as a serious blemish to the whole structure and one would wonder what possessed the architect to allow such a thing. Does it then make any difference whether that square block was put in ten years after the construction of the edifice or fifty or five hundred?" Having got so far he touches on the principle which no one will deny that restoration is always better than allowing a valuable archæological building to fall into further decay, going from bad to worse. In doing such work it is not always possible, in fact it is generally difficult, to get material for the repairs of the same tint as that which will surround it. 'The whole end and aim of architecture or decorative building," says Mr. Cousens, "is to please the eye.

"If, then, we introduce anything into the composition of a design that offends" he continues, "we render all our efforts at decoration futile, for the eye will be constantly drawn towards the offending spot, which will thus mar the *tout ensemble* of the work. In many repairs, such as those that have been carried out at Ahmedabad, a purely white stone, shaft or capital has been introduced to take the place of a missing one, which though originally white, when fresh from the builder's hands, had, in the course of ages, weathered to an almost perfectly black tint. The white patches which result are exceedingly offensive, for they look like areas of white plaster, though the same stone, and, perhaps, from the same quarry as the original. In the course of ages these, too, will weather to the same tint, but, in the meantime, are they just to be left ugly eyesores upon the face of an otherwise exquisite facade? They are jarring notes in a beautiful harmony. Then, why may we not anticipate the work of time by toning down this harsh white by some staining mixture, which will last until the stone assumes its own weather stains? A darker stone or material might be used, but this is not always available. It is said that a close imitation of the original, in style and colour, is false, and such repairs are likely hereafter to be mistaken for original work. But it need not be, if marked with a date in an inconspicuous place. It is not necessary to advertise our repairs upon a building by their very ugliness." On the face of it Mr. Cousens has a good argument, but beneath all he has to say is the necessity of deciding between pleasure to the eye and archæological verity. As we have stated, there are and must be two views, but we are inclined to agree with Mr. Cousens.

THE NEW BISHOP OF STEPNEY.

THE Suffragan Bishopric of Stepney, which was vacated last month by Dr. Lang on his translation to York, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Paget, who was for the last two years Suffragan of Ipswich under the Bishop of Norwich. Dr. Henry Luke Paget, though he comes after Dr. Lang, is eleven years older, having been born on 13th October 1853. His promotion cannot be called rapid as he had to wait till he was past his fifty-third year before he got the minor preferment of Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich in 1906 in succession to Dr. Carnac Fisher. He comes now to the more important post of Suffragan of Stepney under the Bishop of London. Stepney requires hard and arduous work among its East End population in this grimy part of the metropolis, from its Bishop; and if Dr. Paget shows his mettle there like his predecessor, it may prove a stepping-stone to one of the older and richer Bishoprics, which Dr. Paget may be said to deserve from his training and connections. His brother, Dr. Francis Paget, holds the important see of Oxford, to which he was appointed in 1901 on the death of Bishop Stubbs, the famous historian. The brother, only two years older, has had a much more distinguished career, chiefly at Oxford, where at the age of only forty he became Dean of Christ Church in succession to Dean Liddell, who had presided over that distinguished and aristocratic College for nearly forty years. He is the son-in-law of the late Dr. Richard Church, the celebrated Dean of St. Paul's, who twice refused the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Dr. Henry Paget, like his brother, was educated at Christ Church, but has passed most of his time since in London as Vicar of St. Pancras and other places in the Metropolis till his appointment to Ipswich two years ago. He thus is no novice to the work that he will have to do at Stepney, and will be very useful to Dr. Ingram, the Bishop of London. He is the son of the late Sir James Paget of Harwood Place, who was created a Baronet in 1871 for his eminence as a surgeon. He was the President of the Royal College of Surgeons for a long time and rendered great services to surgery and pathological science by several treatises which are of high value. One of his sons, a young brother of the new Bishop of Stepney, is in his father's profession of surgery and has written the biography of his father, as well as edited his scattered essays and lectures.

THE Bank of Bengal rate this week remains at 6 per cent.

THE Maharajah of Jodhpur has arrived at Calcutta.

IT is now settled that the Financial Statement for 1909-10 will be presented on Monday, March 22nd 1909, and discussed in Council on the 29th idem.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the feeding of a large number of poor on the maidan, on the occasion of Lady Elliot's wedding,

A QUESTION is under consideration of entertaining a gazetted staff of Auditors for audit in Government Treasuries and to assist Treasury Officers.

MR. WILLIAM H. REID has returned from leave and resumed his appointment as Agent, at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay, vice Mr. W. J. M. Peebles.

THE "Basumati" have purchased one of the "Harrild" printing presses used by the "Statesman," before it introduced its rotary presses, and are starting a pice evening paper in Calcutta, in which the editorials are to be cut down to a minimum.

DURING the week ending 22nd December 28½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay and disposed of to farmers as follows:—Dhrol ½, Cambay 2, Sholapur 5, Cutch Mandvi 5, Surat 2, Poona 3, Nasik 1, Broach 5, During the week 6½ chests were imported from Indore.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT DE LUXE.

Bull-Dog Entertains at the Carlton.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

THE search for the Christmas present "de luxe" narrows down this year to a choice between diamonds, furs and motor-cars, though a few more enterprising people are finding a happy solution of the what-to-buy problem in the auction rooms, the curio shops and the bookshops where valuable first editions are in request. As I have pointed out before, furs can be as costly as jewellery this season. The choice of a three thousand guinea sable coat and a £2,000 silver fox set is offered by one fashionable furrier.

Some of the handsomest Christmas presents take the form of diamonds, one Regent Street firm stocking diamond trinkets at prices ranging up to £15,000. The new idea is to combine enamel with diamonds and all manner of novel neck arrangements are being made of diamonds and enamel. One new necklet, for instance, takes the form of a strap of a mosaic design in green and yellow enamels, finished at the end with a fringe of diamonds, while the diamond buckle fastens the enamel strap where it crosses. The idea is absolutely new.

Many heads of families, so I am told by one of our most fashionable jewellers, are having the family diamonds reset in the modern fashion as Christmas presents for their wives. By giving the stones a flexible setting in a design copied from the old Italian and French styles a wonderfully good effect can be obtained with stones that are neither large nor flawless.

The picturesque old fashion of the necklide on a band of velvet has added to the choice of trinkets for the woman of fashion. Diamonds look their best when flashing in a delicate setting as fine as lace on a background of black velvet. These necklides of velvet are preferred to the diamond collet by many leaders of fashion. The fashion of the long earring, too, has added to the number of Christmas presents "de luxe." A pair of fashionable earrings consisting of four graduated stones on a slender gold chain may cost a thousand guineas.

BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a Christmas present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for Christmas presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

For the fitting of a dressing bag, however, tortoiseshell with an "Adams" ornamentation in gold is a novelty in Christmas presents. Sometimes the shell is inlaid with mother of pearl and gold.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT "AT HOMES."

Christmas present "at homes" have been started at the Royal School of Art Needlework, where visitors may comfortably choose their Christmas gifts in the intervals of tea drinking. The result has been highly successful and every afternoon the show rooms at South Kensington are thronged with fashionable folk.

The school has its president and warm friend, Princess Christian, who has managed to enlist the practical support of nearly every member of the Royal family for her embroideresses, who are all English. With the assistance of the Queen she has popularised the wearing of embroideries made at the school at the Courts, where at one time only the handwork of French embroideresses was to be seen. Many of the presents given by the members of the Royal family this Christmas have been worked at South Kensington.

Novel Christmas presents ranging from a set of embroidered buttons to a suite of drawing-room furniture and tapestry fit for a baronial hall are displayed in the reception room. Hat pins with heads of plated leather dyed to match the wearer's gown are one little novelty. The popular "tuck it" purse has been beautified almost beyond recognition by the clever embroideresses of the school, who have embroidered a design of rose in ribbon work on the white suede. Dainty bon-bon boxes of white satin embroidered with sprays of satin and covered with glass are another Christmas speciality.

"The maisette," that combination of mask and lorngnette popularised by the Queen of Spain, one of the friends of the school, is brought under the influence of the embroideresses's art. The shade is covered with silk delicately embroidered.

"BULL DOG'S" TEA PARTY.

"Count Monik de Beauford and 'Bob' request the pleasure of your company at the Carlton Hotel on Wednesday, December 3rd. 4 to 7 p.m. Hope you can come.—'Bob.'"

The Palm Court at the Carlton on Wednesday afternoon was thronged with daintily dressed women who had responded to the pressing invitation of "Bob," who proved to be a handsome bull-dog of prepossessing appearance according to canine standards of good looks.

Bob, who was assisted by his master, Count de Beauford, played the host with becoming dignity. He wore a big black bow round his neck and sat in state on one of the "Rose du barri" chairs of the Palm Court, while Count de Beauford introduced him to the admiring guests.

"Bob," it appears, ranks as a hero in the doggy world in America, where he is known as the 12,000 dollar bull-dog. He was the darling of New Society and has made friends in all the capitals of the world.

Two years ago when burglars broke into the Count's house in Maddison Avenue "Bob" distinguished himself by chasing the invaders over the garden wall, a method of attack which proved more efficacious than the pistol shots fired by his master. By a curious coincidence within a few hours of "Bob's" exploit his master, as he recalled at the tea party, received a cablegram announcing that by the death of his uncle he had become Count de Beauford of Luxemburg. "Bob" was lionised by American Society and many receptions have been given in his honour. Many well-known Society people paid tribute to "Bob," though a diligent search of the Almanack de Gotha failed to reveal "Bob's" master.

A SOCIETY SENSATION.

Quite a sensation has been caused in Society by the announcement of the marriage of Lord Walsingham to Miss Marion Gwytherne-Williams which was quietly made yesterday.

Lord Walsingham is in his sixty-sixth year, and the news of his marriage, which took place about three months ago, came as a great surprise to his friends.

Many people will recall Lord Walsingham's first wife, who died a few years ago. She was a famous beauty and had a remarkable career. When only sixteen she married Lord Burghers, son of the Earl of Westmorland, and was left a widow two years later. Then she became the wife of the Duc de Santa Teodora, an Italian noble, and went to reside at Naples, where she became known as the Queen of Beauty, a title which her granddaughter, the Princess Teano, who also lives in Naples, bears now. Lord Walsingham was her third husband.

It is interesting to note, by the way, that the heir-presumptive to Lord Walsingham's title is the Hon. John de Grey, Metropolitan Police Magistrate at the South London Court, and should Lord Walsingham die without a direct heir we should have the unusual spectacle of a London police magistrate being at the same time a peer of the realm.

THE COLOURED HANDKERCHIEF.

The revival of the coloured handkerchief is an interesting little item of news from the fount of fashion. Many women have an objection to the coloured handkerchief, but these handkerchiefs are so dainty and pretty and the colours—only the most delicate shades are used—are so cleverly introduced that all prejudices vanish. In some the tiny centre of lawn of gossamer fineness is of the palest rose leaf pink bordered with white and embroidered with white shamrocks or fleur-de-lys. Another design has a snow storm of tiny white spots on a light mauve ground. In other handkerchiefs the touch of colour is introduced merely on the border and the embroidery.

One of the prettiest designs is of white lawn linen with a double line of colour no wider than a pin's head as border and a tiny medallion of coloured embroidery for the initial in the corner. Yet another notion is to introduce the colour only on the initials.

Pale pinks, blues, mauves and greens are the favourite colours for these handkerchiefs and the first mentioned is the most popular.

KIXG PANTOMIME.

Christmas is now barely three weeks distant and the glad season of pantomime is within measurable approach. Last year we had pantomimes at the Adelphy, the Lyceum, and the Hippodrome and of course Drury-lane, and again this year Londoners will have the choice of at least three West End theatres from which to select a pantomime and this in addition to the fairy plays.

Naturally the gorgeous production at Drury-lane always bears the palm and "Dick Whittington" will be able to claim the stage at the lane for his own this year; but he will have a serious rival in "Little Red Riding Hood" at the Lyceum. Mr. Barrie's evergreen "Peter Pan" will again be at its old home, the Duke of Yorks, and the Adelphi will present "Cinderella."

For sheer magnificence of production the Drury-lane pantomime is easily first. No less than 670 performers will take part in "Dick Whittington," and in addition to these another 310 helpers will be required to assist the stage manager.

The great scene at Drury-lane is Dick Whittington's dream on Highgate Hill. Fifty-two women have been employed for eight weeks in hanging the glassbugles and spangles on the 472 yards of canvas that was required for the artist's idea of the scheme. The bugles used number over a million and a quarter, the spangles 36,000 and besides these there are 30,000 sequins.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following interpellations have been sent in to Government by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—

(1) Are Government aware that the Mahomedan community feels strongly on being practically debarred under the existing system of elections from securing adequate representation by election on the local bodies in the Presidency?

(2) Will Government be pleased to state whether the number of Mahomedan Municipal Councillors, shown in column 3 (c) of the Statement attached to the reply of His Excellenay the Governor to the address presented by the Central Committee of the Deccan Provincial Muslim League, represents seats held by election, or by election and nomination combined?

(3) If the above-mentioned statement indicates Mahomedan representation both by election and nomination, will Government be pleased to republish the same showing in separate columns the number of Councillors returned by election and that nominated by Government?

(4) If the statements are republished as desired in the preceding interpellation, will Government be pleased to publish in decimals instead of in fractions the proportionate representation in columns 4 and 5?

(5) In view of the grievance made by the Mahomedan community of inadequate representation on local bodies, will Government be pleased to publish a statement showing separately the number of seats held by Mahomedans, on the District and Taluka local Boards in the Presidency, by election and by nomination and the proportion of Mahomedan representation in relation to their population?

THE TROUBLES IN PERSIA.

FORCING THE SHAH'S HAND.

The Refugees at the Embassies.

GERMANY STANDS ALOOF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, announces that the German Minister has informed the Nationalist Refugees that he is unable to lend the grounds of the Legation for political demonstrations and advised them to return to their homes.

On the other hand the Austrian Representative has rented his house and grounds to shelter refugees.

LATER.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that in response to Anglo-Russian representations, the Shah declared that he was on the point of executing his pledges, when the people tried to force his hand by going to the Turkish Embassy. He refused to publish a rescript for new elections until they left the Embassy.

THE BALKANS.

Difficulties of a Settlement.

CONFLICT OF AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN VIEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

M. Izvolsky, in a Note to the Powers, in reply to the Austrian proposal for a preliminary exchange of views between Cabinets regarding the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, points out that the principal difficulty hitherto has been the divergence of Austrian and Russian views. Russia, he says, is unable to agree to the suggestion for a Conference merely to confirm any Austro-Turkish agreement on the abolition of Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. The Note says that the Conference must define the new situation in Bosnia.

Austria's new proposal involves considerable inconvenience, but Russia, desiring to be conciliatory, is not disposed to object.

THE CRISIS IN VENEZUELA.

Dutch Demonstrations to Cease.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

Holland has telegraphed ordering the cessation of the naval demonstrations.

VENEZUELA AND AMERICA.

Settlement of Differences.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

American warships have gone to Venezuel at the request of Gomez. One takes a Special Commissioner, Mr. Buchanan, to settle differences between America and Venezuela.

LABOUR WAR IN AMERICA.

Leaders Sent to Prison.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

A telegram from Washington states that the Labour Leaders Gomfers, Mitchell and Morrison have been sentenced to twelve, nine and six months' imprisonment respectively for disregarding the injunction of the Court against blacklisting a certain Company in their newspapers.

MISSOURI AND THE OIL INDUSTRY.

Trusts to be Ousted.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided to oust the Standard Oil and Republic Oil Companies from the State and to dissolve the Waterspierce Oil Company. The Court fined each of the Companies fifty thousand dollars.

MUNICIPAL SCANDALS AT PITTSBURG.

Startling Story of Corruption.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

During an enquiry into Municipal corruption at Pittsburg, the evidence showed that sixty Councillors received 45,000 dollars in bribes over a single undertaking. Only six were unapproachable.

THE POPE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The Pope does not hold the Christmas and New Year's receptions, in order to avoid fatigue.

TURKEY'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

First Parliamentary Sitting.

WORLD-WIDE CONGRATULATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Chamber has occupied several days in reading world-wide congratulations. It warmly applauded a message from the House of Commons; also a letter from Mehmed Ali Fehmi, the Commercial Agent to the Ameer of Afghanistan, advocating an 'entente' between Islamic States in the Orient, under the auspices of Great Britain.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP CRUISE.

Heavy Cost.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

A telegram from Washington states that the cost of the battleship cruise amounts to ten millions sterling, the coal alone amounting to five millions.

THE "IRADA" WRECK.

Effect on Cotton Cargo Rates.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

As a result of the wreck of the "Irada," Lloyds' underwriters have advanced the rates on cotton cargoes to a level with English Insurance companies.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Artillery to be Increased.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

The French Chamber has voted the Bill to increase the Artillery.

THE LATE LORD WINDSOR.

Remains to go to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The remains of the late Lord Windsor are being embalmed with a view to their being sent to England.

AFGHAN TRADE.

Embargo on Equines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 24.

Some months ago the export of food grain from Afghanistan to India was forbidden, by orders from Kabul, and an embargo was also placed on all private trade in horses and ponies.

It is now reported that the regulations have been evaded on the Dacca section of the frontier, and that animals and grain have been openly sent to Peshawar.

An official from Kabul has been deputed to Dacca to check this illicit trade along the Khyber and other routes.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Increase of Pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 24.

The details respecting the increase of pay to the Indian Army have been worked out, and orders on the subject will probably issue from the Adjutant-General's Department next week.

THE LATE MR. CLEAVER.

Death Due to Heart Disease.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday in connection with the recent sudden death of Mr. H. L. Cleaver, the verdict being that death was due to heart disease.

THE name of the third Bengali deported, who recently arrived from Calcutta and has been sent on to Bassein in police custody, is Satish Chandra Chaterjee, till recently a Professor in the Jessore College.

COUNCILS REFORMS SCHEME.

Public Meeting Abandoned.

DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

LORD MINTO'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

The Council Reform congratulation deputation, which waits on the Viceroy to-morrow, comprises about 100 Indian gentlemen, including the Maharajahs of Durbhanga and Burdwan, Sir Prodyat Tagore, the Maharajah of Cossimbazar, Raja Peary Mohan Mukherjee, Babus Surendra Nath Banerjee, Bhupendra Nath Bose, Mr. A. Chowdhury, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. Radha Charan Pal and Mr. Sitanath Rai Bahadur.

The proposed Town Hall meeting has been abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

A deputation of ninety leading Bengali gentlemen of Calcutta, including the Indian Members of the Bengal Council, the Advocate-General and a number of nobles and gentry, waited on the Viceroy to-day, and presented the following loyal address:—

May it please Your Lordship,—We beg to approach Your Excellency on behalf of our countrymen to express our gratitude to Government for the great step it has taken in associating us with the administration of the country. This is a step worthy of the noble tradition of the Government which has given us liberty of thought and speech, high education and local self-government. We feel that it is the first instalment of reforms which are yet in store for us and which will be introduced with the growing capacity and fitness of our people and will give them a definite and effective voice in the government of their country. We greatly appreciate the high motives and lofty purposes which have inspired Your Excellency's Government in recommending these reforms. Executive authority is not weakened but strengthened by associating the people in the work of Government and by their loyalty and gratitude evoked by a generous and noble concession. We specially admire the firmness of Your Excellency's Government in refusing to be diverted from this beneficent scheme of reform by incidents which we all deplore and deeply condemn. Your Excelleney was pleased to observe at the Council meeting on Friday last that the future is largely in the hands of the people of India and their leaders, and Your Excellency was pleased to appeal to them to assist Your Excellency's Government to welcome an earnest attempt to ameliorate the administration of their country. We desire to respond to this appeal with gratitude and enthusiasm. We realise and beg to assure Your Excellency that no effort will be spared by us to help to ensure the successful working of the great scheme with which Your Excelleney's name will be imperishably associated and upon which we believe the future of the country will so largely depend. In conclusion, we desire to express the hope that Your Excellency will continue to preside over the administration of Indian affairs until full effect has been given to the scheme which you have worked to formulate. We beg that Your Excellency will convey our respectful homage to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, and that you will receive for yourself and communicate to the Secretary of State the expression of our gratitude for a concession which, to quote the felicitous language of Your Excellency, marks the dawn of a new era in the history of this country.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy replying said:—

Gentlemen.—The words of your address are very welcome to me. Your deputation is markedly representative of those factors of the community which must always, and especially at the present moment, go far to direct the public opinion of your fellow-countrymen. I see before me members of the Legislative Councils of two provinces, great territorial magnates and ardent political thinkers, and I realise the deep meaning of their presence here to-day. Their appreciation of the scheme of reforms which the Secretary of State has announced is deeply gratifying to myself and to my Government. You remind me that at the last meeting of my Legislative Council I asserted my belief that the political future is largely in the hands of the people of India and their leaders. I have often made that assertion. So much depends on the acceptance of that belief that I hope you will forgive my reiteration of it. You have told me to-day that you recognise as truth that you accept the responsibilities which it entails and that you look forward to assisting the Government of India in the hands of the people to ameliorate the administration of your country. Gentlemen, no more momentous assurance has ever been offered to any Viceroy. Your words have struck the keynote of that sympathetic and mutual understanding upon which so much depends. We have many difficulties in front of us, difficulties which are not likely to decrease as years go on, but which, full of trouble as they may be, are but the natural result of much that is good. We are reaping the fruits of education and the consequent growth of knowledge and ideas. But the fruit must have time to ripen. We must not attempt to force it, and we must be prepared with all our strength to see that it is not utterly destroyed by the storms from which it is our duty to shelter it. I look to you, Gentlemen, to stand by the Government of India in the stress of those storms. I trust to you to recognise that though, as in the history of every country, the duties of governing may require an iron hand, the ultimate aim of the administrators of India will continue to be, as it has ever been, the welfare of the people. I cannot tell you, Gentlemen, with what renewed hope I have heard from you to-day that I may look to you as fellow-workers in furthering the success of that scheme to which the Government of India has for some years devoted much earnest labour. I thank you sincerely for your appreciation of the share I have had in that work, and I will convey to the Secretary of State the expression of your gratitude for the realisation of those reforms which he has been so anxious that the people of India should receive. It will be my pleasing duty to submit to His Majesty the King-Emperor the loyal message with which you have entrusted me.

Volume III of the papers relating to the Councils Reform Scheme is now issued.

It consistz ef over 700 pages of printed matter, and includes letters and memorandums on the original proposals of the Government of India, by the Governments of the Punjab, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces; also reports by the Mahajana Sabha, Madras, the All-India Muslim League, the All-India Rajput Conference, the United Provinces Conference, Mr. R. C. Dutt and Mr. G. K. Gokhale.

The following messages were forwarded by the Bombay Presidency Association:—

To—The Rt. Hon'ble Viscount Morley of Blackburn, India Office.

From—Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

Bombay Presidency Association respectfully desires to express grateful acknowledgment of the noble and generous statesmanship inspiring your Lordship's Reform Despatch.

To The Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, Calcutta.

From Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President.

Council of Bombay Presidency Association desire me to lay respectfully before His Excellency the Viceroy the cordial and grateful appreciation of the people of this Presidency of the noble and courageous statesmanship which characterises the memorable reforms formulated in Lord Morley's Despatch and which they believe will mark a fresh and great epoch in India's constitutional progress. All India warmly recognises the great debt of gratitude which they owe to His Excellency for his invaluable aid and co-operation rendered by him and which will make his Viceroyalty memorable in Indian annals. The Council feels convinced that the same high statesmanship will make His Excellency's efforts fruitful in carrying the new reforms to practical fulfilment.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS

Committee Elected.

NOTABLE DELEGATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday last, at the Indian Association Rooms, when the following were elected members of the All-India Congress Committee:—Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, N. C. Dutt, Lalmohan Ghose, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Babu Baikunta Nath Sen (Murshidabad), Babu Ambika Charan Muzumdar (Faridpur), Babu Kishori Mohan Chauduri (Rajshahi), Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt (Barisal), Maulvi Abul Kasim (Burdwan), Babu Bisnupada Chatterjee (Hoogly), Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, Mr. A. Chaudhuri, Babu Heramba Chandra Maitra, Babu Jogendra Nath Mukerjee, Dr. Nilratan Sircar, Mr. J. Chaudhuri, Babu Krishto Kumar Mitter, Babu Prithwis Chandra Roy, Mr. J. Ghosal, Maulavi Dedar Bux, Babu Pramatha Nath Banerjee, and Babu Satyananda Bose.

Two other members will be elected at Madras by the Delegates assembled there.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 24.

Information had been received that the following gentlemen will attend the Congress:—

Babus Surendranath Bannerjee, Bhupendranath Bose and A. A. Chowdri, the Hon'ble Mr. Madan Mohan, Malaviya, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Hon'ble Mr Gokhale, Hon'ble Mr Khare, Hon'ble Mr Diksit, Mr Wacha, Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Hon'ble Mr Setalwad, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar, Mr Gangaprasad Varma and Mr J. Goshal.

THE ARMS ACT.

Unlicensed Ammunition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, yesterday sentenced Sutish Chunder Mookerjee to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for possessing revolver cartridges without a license.

GEOLOGICAL STUDENTS EXONERATED.

Costs to be Defrayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The "Statesman" reports that a notification is being hung up in the Geological Laboratory of the Presidency College, Calcutta, acquitting the Geological students who were recently arrested by the District authorities of Manbhoom, of any sort of suspicion, and intimating that Government will defray the costs incurred.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Its Opening 190 Years Ago, and Early History.

On Christmas Day of the year 1718 was first opened and consecrated our Bombay Cathedral, and to-day consequently is the one hundred and nine tieth a universary of that auspicious event. The Parsis have the commendable habit of keeping the anniversaries of their various fire-temples in this city. They celebrated the bicentenary of their oldest existing fire-temple here last May, though according to English practice and calculation this temple, which is in the Fort a few yards only from the Cathedral, would complete two hundred years of its existence next June, having been consecreted on 25th of that month in 1709. This habit is worthy of imitation by the other communities, and the English in Bombay would do well to keep at least the anniversary of their great Cathedral in some sort of way. Ten years hence on Christmas Day of 1918 this venerable house of God will have completed two centuries of its existence, and then let us hope there will be preparations made for thanksgiving and rejoicing over this historical event. The English in this country have few buildings or institutions that can boast of such a long existence, and it would certainly do good to cast now and then a retrospective glance at the past on occasions like the present, and bringing into view the lasting work of our fathers, offer them thanks for providing us with such useful monuments of their piety and godliness.

The Cathedral owes much to Richard Cobbe, its first Chaplain, who not only performed the opening ceremony when it was ready on that memorable Christmas Day, 190 years ago, but also took a very large part in raising the funds for building it. His services, great as they were, did not however end there; for long after his retirement from Bombay in 1720, he published in England in 1766 a little book giving a short but authentic account of the Cathedral he was instrumental in raising. This work, called "Bombay Church: or A true Account of the Building and Finishing the English Church at Bombay in the East Indies," has long been exceedingly rare, though it is indispensable for writing adequately any modern account of this great Church. In 1851 the late Col. Ogilvie, an enthusiast in Church matters relating to Bombay wrote that "perhaps only two or three copies of this publication are now extant." And the Rev. James Hough, writing in his history of Christianity in India published in England in 1845 said that "the only copy of Cobbe's work which the author has been able to procure was kindly sent from India for his use, by the Bishop of Bombay." The present writer is fortunate enough to own a copy on which is based the following account. It needs not to be pointed out that Cobbe's valuable little book ought not to be so inaccessible; and that it has lain so long out of print does not reflect much credit on the Anglo-Indian community of this first city in India. A reprint worthily got up and edited need not cost much. Cobbe's book moreover contains a highly interesting though brief account of Bombay and its state of religion in 1715, with several other items of general interest. The reprint will thus appeal to a larger public.

It is rather strange that the English should have gone without a worthy church for more than fifty years before the erection of St. Thomas' Cathedral in 1718. But before we proceed further it must be said here that in 1718 it was neither a Cathedral nor dedicated to St. Thomas and called after him. Bombay had then no Bishop or Dean, so its Church could not have been called a Cathedral. It became one nearly and a century a quarter later when Bombay was constituted into a Bishopric in 1837, according to a clause in the Charter Act of 1834. Twenty-one years before, Bishop Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta and the first Anglican Prelate in India, had come to Bombay, and he as the first Bishop to visit our city, consecrated it formally and dedicated it to the memory of St. Thomas, the reputed Apostle to the Indies, on 7th June, 1816. Thus it was first called St. Thomas' Church in 1816 and became St. Thomas' Cathedral in 1837. Before this for nearly a century it seems to have been called merely the Bombay Church, and by this name alone Cobbe calls it in the title of his book. In his letters he usually calls it "our Chapel." But he desired to give it some name, and he wrote in 1715 before it was commenced and again in December 1718 a few days before it was formally opened, to the Bishop of London, Dr. Robinson, asking him "to know what name your Lordship will please to give it when finished," and reminding him on the latter occasion that "the Governor desires your Lordship would be pleased to give a name to our new Church." But his Lordship of London evidently had not leisure to attend to this request, and indeed both letters of the worthy chaplain remained unreplied. In the letter of 1715 he had also asked the Bishop "whether my reading prayers in it will suffice, for want of a regular consecration." This letter was probably mislaid, and no answer having been received, he proceeded to open it when ready, dispensing with the regular formality. He wrote in 1718: "Now presuming on your Lordship's goodness in pardoning this importunity I do beg the same favour of receiving this church of ours, and dedicating it as was intended according to form, and your Lordship's authority in this behalf to the public celebration of Divine offices, that there might be an end put to all private claims and a means to prevent its return to common uses."

As regards the question how came the English in Bombay for more than half a century to be without a church in their midst it must be said that the answer to this is not very creditable to them. The English in those days did not care much for their spiritual welfare. Their morals were not exemplary. Oyington, who was a chaplain and who visited the Island in 1690, draws a picture of the moral state of the English as he found it here in these sombre colours, connecting quaintly the physical insalubrity of the place with the low morality of the settlers in it:—"I cannot without horror mention to what a pitch all vicious enormities were grown in this place, when the infection was most outrageous; nor can I but think that the divine justice interposed, and forwarded these fatal infelicities, which are not wholly imputable to an impure contagion of the air or the gross infection of the elements. These were made use of as fatal instruments of the direful exoision, but the true cause of the malady lay deeper. Their principles of action and consequent evil practices of the English forwarded their miseries, and contributed to fill the air with those pestilential vapours that seized their vitals and speeded their hasty passage to the other world. Luxury, immodesty, and a prostitute dissolution of manners, found still new matter to work upon. Wickedness was still upon the improvement, and greed to such a perfection that no vice was so detestable as not to be extremely vicious: whereby Satan obtained a more despotic authority in the hearts of the Christians than he did among the Gentiles in the pageantry of Heathen worship, and when the seeds of avarice and profaneness, of envy and injustice and a thousand other black infernal vices grow up and flouished and were made the ambition of every individual; we need not then admire, if the pure luminaries of heaven should set themselves against their impieties and dart their mortal poisons on the earth; if the planets should wisely shed their venomous aspects upon profligate men and thereby in vengeance produce the mortal fruit of death." This is a lurid picture indeed and somewhat overdrawn; but even allowing for this as well as for the clerical prejudices of the writer who was otherwise an estimable man, we must admit that there is unfortunately much truth in it as we gather from other accounts of the time.

But it must be said that immediately after the the Island passed into the Company's hands in 1668, efforts were put forth for building a church by Sir George Oxenden, the Governor, who unofficially collected money for it. But Oxenden soon died, and as Alexander Hamilton, who was for nearly forty years in Bombay and the West Coast, says in his excellent book published in 1738, when he died, "piety grew sick and the building of churches was grown unfashionable." And according to Hamilton, the money for the church collected by Oxenden were embzzled by Sir John Child, a successor of his in the Governorship." These were reckoned above five thousand pounds, which had been gathered towards building the church but Sir John Child, when he came to reign in Bombay, converted the money to his own use and never more was heard of it. The walls were built by his predecessors to five yards high, and so it continued till the year 1715 that Mr. Boone came to the chair, who set about building it, and in five years time finished it by his own benevolence and other gentlemen, who by his persuasion were brought in to contribute. The Company also contributed something to that pious end! The charge of embezzlement, it must be said in favour of Child, rests on the authority of Hamilton alone and his is a very prejudiced authority, as he pursues him with animosity throughout to his untimely end. Oyington, who came here just after the death of Child in 1690, merely says that "the war with the Moghul interrupts the finishing of a stately structure which was going on for the public church." Cobbe in his sermon of 1715 exhorting his hearers to resume the work of building the church alludes to both the above causes, the war and embezzlement, but does not mention Child's name, merely resting content with saying: "By the collusion and fraud of all or any of the Trustees to whom the care of the structure was committed." He, however, openly says that the disasters in the war with the Sidi, in the midst of which Child died, and subsequent calamities which the English in Bombay suffered were a visitation from Providence for the sacreligious neglect of the ruinous walls which were all that were erected of the Church, and "which still remain as a standing monument of reproach to us and our nation to this day."

Until this church was built, there was what Hamilton calls a chapel, but Ovington, with greater accuracy, styles "a particular room set apart in the Fort for public service twice a day, at which all are enjoined to be present." But Hamilton says "it was a long while before the island had people enough to fill it. The Fort is not what is now meant by this term, for it did not exist in Ovington's time. The town walls forming what was commonly called the Fort were built later and were indeed finished, as Cobbe notes, on the same Christmas Day that the Church was opened. The Fort then meant what is now known as Bombay Castle in which resided the Governor in those early days. The room in the Castle set apart for worship is thus alluded to by Cobbe, who preached his memorable sermon of 1715 in it:—"I need not mention to you the inconveniences of this place upon the account of its difficult ascent and situation for those are but small in respect to the great advantages we receive from it: but what is more to be lamented, it is such a common thoroughfare and thereby subject to all manner of indecencies, and unholy profanations which render it at other times more like a den of thieves than a house of prayer, so unsuitable to the sacred holiness of God's house and so directly opposite to our Saviour's example that he forbade all common and ordinary uses to be made of the Temple, and would not suffer any man to carry so much as a vessel through it to defile it."

Cobbe preached his sermon on the morning of 19th June and very wisely commenced operations forthwith for gathering funds for building the Church on the foundations and the "ruinous walls five yards high raised more than a generation ago." He waited the same afternoon on Governor Aislabie, who had been present at the sermon, and at his advice got up a subscription book which was opened by the Governor, who put down Rs. 800. A rupee was not the shrunken thing that it now is, but as Cobbe explains in a note, worth half a crown, that is, nearly double its present value. Cobbe proved his zeal in the good cause by subscribing the even larger sum of Rs. 1,000. He, moreover, subscribed on four or five other occasions, and his total benefactions amounted to nearly Rs. 1,500. The Company was written to and subscribed Rs, 10,000. The list was open till May 1720 and the total sum collected amounted to Rs. 43,992, or £5,499, and in mentioning this handsome sum Cobbe utters "soli Deo gloria" to which the readers will say Amen. During these five years Cobbe was indefatigable in his exertions. He wrote to all the Company's factories on the coast and in Bengal and Persia and even China and got handsome donations from them. The subscription list covers twelve pages of Cobbe's book and is very interesting as well as curious reading for the names and some quaint items.

Governor Aislabie soon after the preaching of the memorable sermon left the Island on 11th October 1715 and Stephen Strutt, who acted as Governor for eleven weeks, laid the first stone of the Cathedral on 18th November 1715. The Church was finished by the end of 1718 and Governor Boone gave orders for its opening on 25th December of that year. On the previous day he addressed a letter to Cobbe through his Secretary Owen Phillips, in which it was said: "The Church being now finished, so as Divine Service may be decently performed therein, the President has thought fit to order me to inform you it is his pleasure to-morrow morning, being the Nativity of Our Blessed Lord, you repair thither at the hour of ten and perform the office according to the Liturgy of the Church of England as usual; and to continue the service of the Church as appointed on every day of the week at the hours of eight in the morning and four in the afternoon (provided you find you are able to go through with it), excepting on Sunday, when the service is not to begin till ten."

We have Cobbe's own account of the opening ceremony, which he wrote a fortnight later in a letter to the Chief of Calicut and Tellicherry Factory:—"On Christmas Day last 1718 the Governor and Council attended by the free merchants, military, etc., inhabitants of the place, proceeding from the Fort in great order to the Church, and approaching the great door at the west end, were met by the Chaplain in his proper habit and introduced repeating the 24th Psalm with the Gloria Patri. The Church was dressed with palm branches and plantain trees, the pillars adorned with wreaths of greenery, and the double crosses over the arches looked like so many stars in the firmament. Service began as usual on Christmas Day, but with this additional satisfaction, the making a new Christian the same day in our new Church, a good omen, I hope, of a future increase; the Governor, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Crommelin stood gossips, who came down to the font in time of Divine Service, where the child was baptized according to order by the name of Susanna; a whole crowd of dark people standing round about, Ramaji and all his caste, who were so well pleased with the decency and regularity of our way of worship that they stood it out the whole service. Sermon ended, (Isaiah 56, vii,) the Governor etc., Council and Ladies repaired to the vestry, where having drank success to the new Church in a glass of sack the whole town returned to the Governor's lodgings within the Fort where was a splendid entertainment, wine and music, and abundance of good cheer. After dinner the Governor began Church and King according to custom, but upon this occasion an additional compliment of 21 great guns from the Fort, which were answered by the European ships in the harbour, with several other healths, drinking and firing till almost four o'clock; and lest so good an opportunity should slip, by the Governor's leave, I brought in the subscription book, and got above 2,400 rupees to our Church, of which the Governor, for example's sake, launched out one thousand himself."

Describing the Church, Cobbe says: "It is indeed a structure deservedly admired for its strength and beauty, neatness and uniformity, but more especially for its echo, the roof of it being arched with three regular arches of stone. Its situation is very commodious in the midst of the inhabitants within the town wall and at a due distance from the Fort. As to its extent it is larger than either of the English churches of Madras or Bengal or any of the Portuguese churches here, suitable in some measure to the dignity of our Royal Settlement," and Cobbe adds prophetically, big enough for a Cathedral. There was a tower which was not quite finished at the time of the opening. A steeple was designed to be built on this tower in order to make it a mark observable by mariners from far entering Bombay. But this superstructure was never raised. Instead, more than a century later a lofty lantern tower of the Gothic style with turreted pinnacles was raised on the former summit. This addition was made to mark the elevation of Bombay to Episcopal rights in 1837 when it became a Cathedral, as dimly foreseen by Cobbe, its true founder and father. The Cathedral has now flourished for a hundred and ninety years and looks grand and sombre in its hoary old age. May it long flourish as the outward and visible symbol of conscience in the government of this country, which distinguishes British Rule above all past rules.

R. P. K.

Q. M. G. IN INDIA.

Selection not yet decided.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 24.

Communications are still passing between the Military authorities in England and India regarding the selection of an officer as Quartermaster General, in succession to General Selater.

The delay has been caused by the decision of the Canadian Government to retain the services of General Lake, who was originally selected for the appointment.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Reform Scheme to be Considered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 24.

The All India Moslem League and Conference meet at Aligarh this week, Nawab Alimullah of Dacca presiding.

It is understood that the Reform Scheme will be considered at the conference, more particularly as regards the effect likely to be produced on the representation of Mahomedan minorities, if the electoral college system is introduced, as suggested by Lord Morley.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

Army Department.—Captain W.K.H. Campbell goes as a Cantonment Magistrate to the United Provinces. Lieutenant-Colonels C. B. Keate and W.W. Normar are gazetted Brevet-Colonels; Major R. H Dewing is promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain A. B. Tillard to be Major. Conductor J. Gibson is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

A BENGALI correspondent writes to the Calcutta press that the Patuakhale Club, in the Bakharganj district, was burnt down on the night of the 13th instant, the incident being attributed to political incendiarism, there having been some feeling after an entertainment given in the club to the new District Magistrate.

SIR CHARLES DILKE having asked what progress is being made with the wage census, Mr. Churchill has replied that a very much larger number of returns has been received than was originally anticipated, and this has caused a little delay in the final tabulation of the results. The report on the textile trades is approaching completion, and it will, he hopes, be issued at the end of the year.

THE Coventry edcation authority has decided not to employ married women in future as teachers in the public elementary schools, and notice is to be given to those holding such appointments to terminate their engagements at the end of next July. It is claimed that it is unjust to allow married women, whose husbands are already earning salaries, to occupy such posts.

A PAGE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE.

A Story of a Certain Cantonment.

"Why on earth doesn't the Colonel have it removed?" said I, thinking aloud.

"Have what removed?" remarked the Major in surprise. "Well, I mean that odd little tomb which sits right underneath his bedroom window."

"Never bother my head about such gruesome things," said the Major who likes a good dinner and hates being disturbed.

"Talking about the tomb in my garden are you?" said our dear old, white-haired Colonel, who joined us just then: "Well, sit down boys and fill your glasses and I will tell you a very strange story connected with it which happened more then a year ago than I care to remember. I was quite a youngster then, only just joined and strangely enough I came out to this Station and occupied this very same bungalow; it was rather an old barn of a place in those days, there was plenty of room to put up half a regiment at a push, we always said. However one does not like to be cramped in a hot climate like this, so we were jolly glad of having lots of room to breathe in; four of us young subs. lived together. There was Jenks of the Buffs down here on detachment, Moorland of the Sappers, Baynton of ours and myself, all as light-hearted and merry a lot as one could wish to meet in a day's march. We hadn't a care in the world, any of us. There was our work which we were keen on, and after that shikar, horses and dogs filled in our time and gave us good sport and healthy exercise. We had, I suppose, been living together for nearly a year. It was Christmas Eve I remember, not the Christmas one gets at Home of course, with the dear old familiar faces round the fire and the snow falling outside; but my word, it was hot and with only the sounds of an Indian night around us and the hum of the insects to break the stillness of the air. I had been lying back in a long chair with my legs comfortably but ungracefully hoisted up on either side of its wooden arms, dreaming of Home and of a certain little girl who would probably be thinking of me at that moment, when Baynton gave my chair a kick and yelled to me to wake up. Then he started singing comic songs and cracking jokes. The row we all made to be sure was enough to break ones eardrums.

"Let's go out and rag that old Fakir gent," said Baynton, for you must know the tomb was in our garden even in those days and an old native sat by its side keeping watch. He lighted lots of small coloured lamps round it at night, and it has always been covered with peacock's feathers you know, and a red cloth bound with silver tinsel just as you see it now. "I wouldn't meddle with the old boy," said Moorland "one never knows what these weird beggars will do." "Rot," cried Baynton, "who is afraid of a Fakir I should like to know! One must do somthing to amuse oneself in this infernal climate and besides the chap is as old as the hills, what harm can he do anybody". Well, out we all went, even Moorland by that time was ready for a lark, we found the Fakir sitting by the tomb chanting a droning sort of song. He looked up at us and mumbled something in a language which we could not understand, but otherwise took no notice.

"Let's put in a charge of powder and blow up the tomb," said Baynton, "they have no right to stick those sort of things in one's compound, and besides I expect these men are thieves if one only knew. If you remember, I lost my watch only a week ago, perhaps the Fakir makes the tomb an excuse to get close to our quarters and bag things. Anyway it is a nuisance and should not be allowed.

The old men apparently understood us anyway for suddenly he looked up and I never in all my life saw such an evil look in any man's face. He was very old with snow-white hair which was matted and fell almost to his waist and he had a long thin face covered with yellowish parchment for skin. It was the face of a devil rather than that of a man. The eyes were close togother but very large and bright. I cannot describe the odd sort of sensation they gave me in that one fleeting glance, I can only compare them to a cobra when it is watching its prey and is about to strike. A cold shudder went all down my spine and for a moment I felt afraid. Then I pulled myself together and just because I had felt a momentary fear, I made up my mind to get rid of the old wretch and tomb together, and so have done with them both.

The gong sounded and off we went to dress for dinner. There were several jolly good shaps dining with us that night. What yarns we told and how we drank to the dear ones so far across the seas, and how even in the midst of our merriment and chaff when the toast "Absent Friends" was given we all, I am sure, felt a lump in our throats and longed to be back in the dear old country.

"By Jove," said Gray of the 45th, "do you know we are thirteen at table? Nice chaps, you, to ask an unlucky number on Christmas Eve! Well I don't suppose it makes much difference and of course its only an idiotic superstition."

"So sorry," said I, "but you see one fellow we invited has a go of fever and disappointed us at the last moment and we didn't think any of you would mind."

They all laughed and then we talked of sport and the wine went round rather freely, I am afraid we were all as ready for a bit of fun as youngsters will be.

Suddenly Baynton said: "I say, come on, let's blow up the tomb, It isn't near enough the house to hurt."

So off he went for some gunpowder. The Fakir was no longer there. We bored a hole in one side of the grave, filled it with powder and laid a train to it. Baynton struck a match and lighted the fuse, whilst we all stood at a short distance roaring light, with laughter. There was a flash, and a trail of then a bang and a flare.

Oddly enough the tomb was only slightly damaged but the cloth over it and the peacock's feathers made a good old blaze. We joined hands and danced a war dance round it. I happened to turn my head and saw the Fakir standing quite close to us. He had come up very quietly and looked ghastly in the glare of light. He looked much taller too than I had thought. His arm was raised as he pointed a shaking bony finger at Baynton and to our surprise spoke in excellent English. "Accursed infidels," he said, "have you then no reverence for the resting place of the dead? Mark you this in the name of the Holy Prophet, whose tomb you desecrate, do I curse you, and as for you Baynton Sahib, who are the leader of this unholy night's work, may your spirit become like the shadow of a dog and foul beasts defile your grave. A fearsome death shall overtake you within twelve moons. I have spoken. Bismillah! la-ilaaa-il ulla."

Never shall I forget that hour. We stood as if turned to stone and poor old Baynton shuddered from head to foot. His face was deadly white and I could see that his hand trembled as he passed it across his forehead.

We had had enough of it I can tell you, though we tried to laugh it off. "Of course, it's all rot," said Moorland, as we filed back again to the house, "nobody believes in curses nowadays."

We very soon went off to bed, I don't think any of us slept much that night. I know I didn't whether it was on account of the intense heat or the Fakir's curses I don't know, but I heard Baynton, who occupied the room next to mine, moaning in his sleep and twice he called out "A curse, a curse."

However time passed on. We most of us soon forgot our night's adventure, or at least if we did not forget we never mentioned it, and were once more as jolly a crowd as ever, though often I noticed that Baynton's boisterous spirit has left him. He would sit silently brooding and at times would turn suddenly as though he heard a step behind him. When we chaffed him he would pull himself together and force a smile. I noticed too that he became much thinner and that there was a scared look in his eyes. However, he said he felt quite well and made light of it. The tomb was left as before. The old man had disappeared.

Nearly a year had passed, eleven months in fact and once more Gray was our guest. After dinner Moorland said: "What do you say to a game of whist"? Bridge was not played in those days and we were all very keen whist-players. You know of course that the drawing-room of the house has a sort of alcove at one side. There was a lounge in it which we often used as it was the one cool spot in the place. Well, down we sat to our game. Baynton was my partner. He seemed more like himself that night and I never saw him merrier. After we had played one rubber and a couple of hands of the next I saw my partner glance over his shoulder to where the lounge stood and give a start.

"What's the matter"? said I.

"Oh nothing," said he. "I thought I saw something moving over there."

We all turned round but there was nothing to be seen, Baynton shook himself, "only my imagination I suppose," he remarked carelessly as he took a good pull at his "brandy pawny." We played far into the night and were just finishing our last rubber, when once more I saw Baynton turn to the alcove. This time he started violently and dropped his cards, his face turned ashy grey. We too turned and there to our amazement stood the old Fakir, pointing his horrible finger at Baynton. If possible his face looked thinner and more devilish than before. He made no sound at first, only stood and pointed, then slowly, slowly, he advanced to our table, whilst we stood spell-bonnd with astonishment, and before any of us had recovered from our surprise he had grasped Baynton by the wrist.

I made a spring towards them and you may believe me or not, but as true as I am sitting here the old devil seemed to fade away before our very eyes. There were four of us, you may remember, and Moorland who is still alive will tell you that I speak the truth. We stood looking at one another and then at Baynton who was sitting huddled up in his chair holding his right wrist as though it hurt him and was making a noise like the whining of a dog.

When we raised his head his eyes had the look of some poor beast in pain. He tried to bite us when we touched him and it was with the greatest difficulty that the three of us managed to get his poor struggling body to his bed. We dared not leave him for a minute for he was stark, staring mad. When he at last in his ravings removed his left hand from his right wrist we found a big scarlet mark on it for all the world like a bad burn.

Well, boys there is not much more to tell and even to this day I cannot speak of it without a shudder. Baynton never regained his senses. He lived for a few days, raving all the time and making the same hideous whining noise, and we thanked God when he was taken. You may see his grave in old Colaba cemetery which has been unused for many years. Now you know why the tomb is still left standing. "Poor, old Baynton," said the Colonel, wiping a suspicious moisture from his eyes, and calling loudly for a "Brandy Pawny." "Poor old Baynton!"

AZILE.

LINES ON A WANE-MOON'S RISING.

I.

Some love is admiration, is some fire,
Which like my cigarette shall quick expire,
Or as the setting sun as soon shall go,
And leave but of it a short after-glow;
Or as the stars in a still Indian night,
Shine here, and there, with bright, but useless light.

II.

Be my love as the late and rising moon,
Which rises to a splangl'd heaven, and soon
Blots out the sky of laughing twinkling star,
And paints the trees with black of new donn'd tar.

It ever rising lights both true and clear
As ever upwards, higher, straight does steer.
But ere it fades or thinks to set or die
I sleeping sound in bed or grave shall lie.

W. A.

"They charged like demons," said the retired colonel excitedly. "I never saw anything to touch it. The way they charged positively staggered me." "Whom does he mean?" whispered the man who had just come in to his neighbor. "Is he talking about one of his old battles?" "No," replied the other; "he's talking about the holiday he spent at the Swiss hotel."

A henpecked gentleman determined to have a night with his friends against the will of his wife. He was resolved that he would go, and she was equally certain that he should not. He did not appear, however, and his friends, missing him, for fun invaded his residence. There they found both him and his wife sitting in their chair fast asleep. He had given her an opiate that he might slip away and she had given him one that he might not.

Gentlemen (to dog dealer)—"I gave you a high price for this dog last week because you warranted it to be a good house dog. My house was broken into last night, and the dog never even barked." Dog-dealer—"No, sir; I quite believes yer. He was too busy looking at the burglars, so as to be able to indentify 'em, to even think of barkin.' If you was cut with this 'ere dog, and was to meet them burglars, he'd know 'em in a minute. He ain't no common barking dog; he's a reg'ler 'tective, an' worth 'is weigh, he it in golds.

CHRISTMAS DAY AT HOME.

What to do for Christmas has been the talk of the town. At home in England there is but one answer to the question, which is,—stay at home and make merry. Alas, our homes are too far away over the deep blue ocean, but one and all we must make merry and keep Christmas.

Every one has planned how to spend their holidays. Calcutta gaieties seem to have attracted a good many. Shooting expeditions have been arranged and shikaris have been consulted as to the best places for camps, and friends put off the scent of one's 'kubber' with "Oh, I'm going up the line!" Sportsmen's truths are amusing to listen to if you are not trying to learn by them. I think fishermen are the worst. I once watched a fisherman from a wood catch a fish, and when he was a little higher up the river I went down to speak to him. He had two fish in his bag, so I asked him where he got them. "Oh! both right up above, round the corner by the waterfall." I asked if he caught many down below. "Oh, no, no," he assured me, "up above was much the best place to fish, right above the bend by the willow tree, etc." This manœuvring is fair play in sport, the same as anything in love and war. It is amusing to hear and see the terror in the mind of the sportsman lest you shall find out his pet place, but it is scarcely sporting. But its getting near Christmas, so let's be merry and laugh at it, and we also know that the fisherman generally starts out full of hope and returns home—well—full of whisky.

Other friends are going sight-seeing and a few are staying in Bombay to

"Feast with friend and neighbour
And be merry as the custom of our caste."

I feel Kipling has no right to be quoted here. He is speaking, however, the truth. Truth is truth everywhere, but melancholy truth at this season best not spoken or thought upon. It is not the season to remember fruitless years behind us and hopeless years before. Let's think with a more cheerful spirit

"Heap on more wood, the wind is chill,
But let it whistle as it will
We'll keep our Christmas merry still."

We do not want the wood here, and we would never shut out the wind, but let's have heaps of good fun, and shut out dull care and we'll keep our Christmas merry still. Point-Settis shall decorate our rooms instead of holly! A turkey which represents in size an English bantom shall be our meal, but we'll take it with laughter and joy for Auld Lang Syne.

There is one Christmas in my life I shall never forget. I was seven, and staying in my mother's old home, sleeping in the old nursery papered with pictures of rhymes. We lay snugly in a row of little beds. Mother and father, who a few days before we had greeted home with "Are you my real mother and my real Daddy?" had kissed us tenderly goodnight the evening before, as Peter Pan says mothers always do, and we slept till morning, in spite of the witch in the cupboard.

I woke up first and remembering father's stocking at the bottom of the bed, I poked a toe out to go to pull up the blind. Oh it was cold! I cuddled back again and wished Kate would come and light the fire. Then I called to Lorna, who awoke, and jumped up down to the steckinged rail. I soon followed, and in the dark with feelingless, cold little fingers pulled out the contents of my stocking on the bed.

"What have you got?"
"Oh a Doll."
"I've a Whip," shouted Teddy just awake.
"What is this? Do feel it, Dolly. Oh! it's a musical box; just what I wanted."
"I've got a paint box and 3 brushes."
"I've got an orange and I'm going to eat it."
"Greedy, it will make you ill at this time of morning."
"Here are some sweets. Have one?"
"Me ball's runned away and I can't get out,', said Nancy.

And we scrambled down to pick it up for her as she couldn't get out of her cot, and Lorna caught her feet in her nightie and fell down; of course Teddy bounched over her, and I hit my head on a chair. Then Kate came in and forgot to scold us for being out of bed before she came, and we showed her all our presents.

Then came breakfast, and mother's and father's thanks for the presents we had given them. I had worked a kettle-holder in wools of many colours and made Daddy out of a few scraps a pen-wiper.

Then we went off to church, in our best pelisses and bonnets, red trimmed with white and bonnets to match, and little white ruffs. How we skipped down the lane and wished all, even the farmer who had caught Teddy and Lorna stealing his apples, a merry day.

Church was most impressive, as the white-haired clergyman always filled us with awe, but we sang "our" Christmas hymn lustily, with the same faith that a child says its "Belief" the first time with a prayer-book shut.

Once outside with the melody of the Christmas tunes in every one's head we skipped home as fast as we could to dinner. Turkey and sausages, the plum pudding filled with rings, thimbles for old maids, and the batchelor's button. Roars of laughter when Teddy got the thimble! Rosy cheeks matching the apples on the table, sugar plums following and that terrifying but "bravest wins" game of snap-dragon. Nancy's crying at the crackers, which gave us toys and caps which we dressed father and Thomas, the buttler, in: We socialised in those days!

The romp that came after! Father on his knees as bear under the table. We heard him grunt. 'Oh dear, he has my leg, what will he do, you wicked bear!" Teddy pulled his coat and Lorna his hair, and Nancy cried from a prominent position on a footstool as she sucked her thumb: "Oh Daddy look at me; and "tra! la! I am free;" and I turned round to shriek with laughter.

Tea in the drawing-room cooled us down with muffins to eat, and real tea out of the best tea-pot and cups. But how could we help laughing when father poked Teddy in his ribs and told him he would bust soon if he didn't stop stuffing.

Then we sat round the fire, all of us, father with Nancy on his knee playing with his watch chain, Teddy on the footstool at his feet. My head on mummy's lap, my hand in Lorna's, whilst mother's hand wanders through our hair playing and smoothing it gently. Then father told us tales of his Christmas and mince-pies in Scotland and mother told us of the Infant Christ who was born for us and placed in a manger on that Christmas day so long ago, and how we must be good and try to live the life as He did and be dear happy children.

Nancy dropped to sleep and was carried away gently by Kate, who lead me by the hand with the kisses of my parents imprinted on my forehead. And I went to sleep with the voices of Lorna and Teddy, mother and father intermingled singing:—

"Peace on earth and mercy mild."

What a lot I have left out. Our visit to cookie in her kitchen, the new ribbon for Kitty, the feeding the birds! Ah, well! It is all in my memory and will always remain there—the story of Christmas which is retold every year, and the remembrance makes me merry again and wish to all, yes all, that Christmastide may ring

A chime,
A chant sublime,
Peace on earth, Good-will to men!

D.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 83 Farringdon Road London, England.

LETTERS TO SANTA CLAUS.

Children's Petitions for Christmas Presents.

NOTES FROM A DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

All the innovations of modern civilization have utterly failed to dispel from the childish mind the belief in Santa Claus. It is perennial in its vitality. Old Father Christmas laughs to scorn latter-day scepticism. He lives and flourishes in a material and severely scientific age, in which he should regard himself as a discredited anachronism. But he does not, nor do his devoted believers among the little ones. Their allegiance to their old friends Santa Claus is as faithful as ever it was, and they gratefully accept the most utilitarian of inventions as a means of communicating with their patron saint. A striking proof of the hold which Santa Claus still retains over the imaginations of children is to be found in one of the most prosaic of institutions—the Dead Letter Office. Every year during the month of December thousands of letters come into the Dead Letter Office of the United States at Washington from all parts of the country, addressed to Santa Claus. The stream flows on steadily till late in January, when the remote postmasters have made up their returns. These letters are stamped "Fictitious," carefully examined, and then destroyed. The handwriting of the epistles is an interesting study childish orthography. Straggling lines of printed letters laborious attempts by older children, assisted by either double or single lines, and the rounded hand, showing that the pothook and hanger are things of the past, are all to be found in the letters. The children have almost invariably very definite ideas as to what they want, and they go straight to the point. "I want" in many cases is the only plea regarded as necessary in petitioning Santa Claus. Others urge as a justification that they have been good children "ever since last Christmas Day." One little girl in California hoped to win old Santa Claus's heart by enclosing two pressed violets. The requests in these thousands of letters from every part of the United States and from all classes of society bring out clearly the primary instincts of children in the matter of Christmas presents. The boys almost always demand soldier suits, steam engines, milk waggons, horses, and things which represent power and business persuits. The girls ask, firsts, last, and always, for dolls, and nothing but dolls. There are exceptions, of course, as, for instance, the request for "a toothbrush and comb" found in the letter of one little girl. Some of the letters contain comprehensive requests, of which the following "from your frend Baby" is a sample:

Dear Santa Claus,—I want a hores with a big tail and a big mane, and eyes and nose and mouth, and a bridle and saddl. A.B.C. book and a crain, and a horn and a cowboy doll, a little waggon and a tule box and some nials and a milk wagon and some candy, apples, oranges, bananas.

A little two-year-old begs Santa Claus to "pease bring me a nice doll and a carpet sweeper and a bed." Another child of maturer years, evidently of a thoughtful turn of mind, states the price of the books he desires—"Brownie book 50 cents, circus show 75." A fair number of these little notes are pathetic enough. Take, for instance, the following:

Dear, Santa Claus,—I am 9 year old. My papa has gone, and my mama has no money, so please Santa bring me and my baby sister some candy for Christmas.

I hope you won't forget me when Christmas comes because I havn't no mother, and papa hasent got me work, so please I would like a nice doll like other girls has got, and please Santa don't forget little Beatrice; she would like a dollie carriage, and I guess that is all. I remain a good girl. Good-by.

Size appeals to the child's imagination more than anything else. The petition is continually for something big. The little eight-year-old who wrote the following is a typical case:

Dear Santa Claus,—My little sister wants you to please bring her a big doll with a parosol, a big doll trunk, and a big set of doll dishes, story book, and a game, a set of picture blocks, and a set of coloured pencils. Please bring me a big paint box and a mouth organ, a pasture of sheep and fence, a set of coloured pencils, a new game, a fire engine set, and a big ball. I wrote this myself, and will mail it, and so I know you will be sure to get it. I am 8 years old. Please don't forget us. Good-bye.

One small mite, whose letters sprawl across the page at all angles, besides asking for a work basket and a watch and a doll, wishes to have Santa Claus's "pictyre." Another little one, who labours between double lines, petitions for "A sailor boy if it isn't too late." Others again make requests for the whole family:

Dear Santa Claus, I want a big doll with blue eyes and pretty hair, and I want some candy please. I want a Christmas tree. And bring papa and mamma something, and please remember the poor little girls too and bring the baby and George something, and I am eight years old and live on Market-street.

On one occason only is it recorded that a letter of thanks to Santa Claus for gifts recived has been delivered at the Dead Letter Office. Needless to say, it was from a little girl. This is it:

Dear Santa,—I will write you a letter to thank you for so many nice things you brought me. I never had such a nice Christmas in my life. Mr. Wagner and Mr. Theodore was down here, and we had a nice time. We ate popcorn and candy, and thought it was nice. I thought the Christmas tree was beautiful and the candles was so pretty when they were burning. After you left we saw a light under the door. I will close now. Good-by. From Bessie Bliss.

The addresses to the letters are not the least interesting part of the epistles. From them we learn something of the children's idea of Santa Claus's habitation. The following are a few addresses taken at random from a large collection of last season's letters:

"Dear Santa Claus City;" "Mr. Santa Claus, North Pole;" "Send this to Dear Sandy Klosse; He lives in the moone;" "Mr. Santa Claus, in the Arctic Regions;" "Leave at town nearest the North Pole and give to Santa Claus as he passes;" "Mr. Santa Claus, Snow Mountain;" "Mr. Santa Claus, North Land, U. S. A.;" "To Santa Claus, Santaclausville, Don't forget me;" "Santa Claus, A Hundred Skies High;" "Santa Claus Rock Candy Castle, Fairyland;" "Santa Claus, Care of the Polar Bear, U. S, A.;" "Santa Claus, Up in the Clouds," "Mr. Santa Claus, Jerusalem Gate;" "Santa Claus, On the Housetop;" "Santa Claus, on the Roof."

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

Teacher—"What were the Dark Ages?" Bright Pupil—"The age before spectacles were invented."

"Your dog bit me. Do you think he's mad?" "No hardly mad; but I expect he was awfully disappointed."

"I heard your daughter Annie's wedding was quite a lively one, Mr. Jones." "Well it was something of an Annie-mated scene."

He—"My income is small, and perhaps it is cruel of me to take you from your father's roof." She—"I don't live on the roof."

Teacher—"Is there any connecting link between the animal and the vegetable kingdom?" Bright Pupil—"Yes, mum; there's hash."

"The pleasure of having cured myself of insomnia remarked the heavy-eyed man, "is so great that I lie awake all night thinking about it."

"Professor," said a senior, trying to be pathetic at parting. "I am indebted to you for all I know." "Pray don't mention such a trifle!" was the reply.

Attorney (for the defence)—"Now what time was it when you were attacked?" Complainant—"I don't know; ask your client—he took my watch!"

Pat—"I hear yer woife is sick, Moike." Mike—"She is thot." Pat—"Is it dangerous she is?" Mike—"Divil a bit. She's too weak to be dangerous any more."

"Can you tell me what steam is?" asked the examiner, "Why sure sir," replied Patsick confidently. Steam is—why—er—it's wather thot's gone crazy wid the heat."

Mr. Newwed—"These pies aren't near as good as the ones mother used to make." Mrs. Newwed—"Yes, and your salary ain't near as good as the one my father used to make, either."

"Here, Willie," cried the boy's father, "everybody will be calling you a little glutton. Do you know what that is?" "I suppose" replied Willie, "it's a big glutton's little boy."

"Bridget, has Master Johnnie come home from school yet?" Yes Sir. "Have you seen him?" No. Sir. "Then how do you know he's come." Cause the cat's hidin' under the grate.

"Why did you get drunk?" asked the magistrate. Oh only for a lark, replied the prisoner airily. "Indeed," replied the magistrate. "We have cages for larks. You can have the use of one for fourteen days.'

"Look here," said the office-boy "I think the boss ought to gimme a bit extra, this week, but I guess he won't!" "What for," asked the bookkeeper. For overtime. I wuz dreamin' about me work all las' night.

Mrs. Nagg—My husband used to find fault with the coffee, but he doesn't any more." Mrs. Howells—"How did not you break him of the habit?" Mrs. Nagge—I induced him to make it himself one the morning!"

Our fat philosopher says:—"Many a woman dusts billiard chalk off her husband's coat and a big tear stand in her eye as she thinks' how late he works of nights at his desk by the whitewashed wall."

Racehorse Owner.—"William, you are to heavy. Can't you take something off!" Jockey—"I'm wearing my lightest suit, and haven't tasted food all day." Owner—"Then, for goodness sake, go and get shaved."

"In the Far East a girl never sees her intended husband until she is married," remarked a young man at a social gathering. 'How odd!' exclaimed a lady. "In this part of the world she seldoms sees him afterwards."

Tourist—"It looks like pretty good soil around here. What crops do the farmers grow in this section?" Native—"That all depends stranger." Tourist—"Depends on what?" Native—"On what sort uv seed they puts in."

"I heard that Ranter broke down in the middle of his speech the other night," said the man who was kept at home by illness. "Not exactly," replied the man who was there. "The meeting broke up right in the middle of his speech."

"Life is full of ups and downs," said the man who is airy and affable under all circumstances. "So I have heard." "Well, I am at present in the full enjoyment of one of the ups." "I congratulate you." "Don't. It's a case of 'hard-up."

"You're looking for new quarters. I hear," said Kidder at the breakfast table. "Yes," replied the talkative boarder. "Why?" "Heres an ad. in the the paper that should interest you particularly—"To let—nice room for gent with gas."

May (being shown some of Mrs. Smith's treasures)—"And do you prize this funny piece of lead?" Mrs. Smith—"Bless you, child, I prize that ere piece o' lead above all my earthly possessions. That's the bullet which killed my pore husband!"

Hubby—"I don't see why you do not exert yourself to make me happy." Wifey—"Why, of all things? You know you told me when I accepted you that I had made you the happiest man on earth? What is the use of my trying to improve on that!"

"Yes," said the modest young man thoughtfully, "I have broken off my engagement. I have been thinking it over for a long time, and have come to the conclusion that a girl who can love an ass like me must be wanting in both taste and intelligence."

Mrs. Housekeep—"Now your's had your dinner, will you chop some wood for me?" Wragson Tatters—"I'm afraid, lady." Mrs. Housekeep—"Afraid of work, I suppose." Wragson Tatters—"No lady, but I'm a kleptomaniac, an' I'm afraid I'd steal the chepper."

Master—"Describe the route you would have to follow to get to the Martiuique Islands." Pupil—"I first proceed to Southampton——" "Well, and then!" "Then I go on board a steamer, and leave the rest to the captain, who knows the way much better then I do."

"Mamma," said little John, "I just made a bet." "You naughty boy, Johnny. What made you do it?" she asked. "I bet Billey Roberts my cap against two buttons that you'd give a penny to me to buy some apples with. You don't want me to lose my cap, do you?" He got the penny.

The other day a lady called on an oculist to have her eyes fitted with glasses, saying—"Have you magnifying glasses to make things look large?" "Yes, madam." "Then I will take a pair, for the other day I made a terrible blunder." "How's that?" asked the oculist. The lady replied—"I mistook a bumble bee for a blackberry.

Magistate—"Stay. I cannot allow you to address the bench in this familiar manner." Prisoner—"Beg your honour's pardon, but you and me has met so often we seems like old friends." Magistrate—"You are charged with stealing chicken; have you any witnesses?" Prisoner—"I have not. I dont usually steal chickens before witnesses."

"THE RAGGING OF THE JUNIOR SUBALTERN."

Young Anstruther was the latest importation into the 2nd Battalion, The King's Own Bagshires, and had not been in the Regiment very long before Neill and Davis found out that he was very green for his years.

Now Neill and Davis themselves had only about eight months' service each at the time, but this did not prevent them from having a little fun at Anstruther's expense; for there is a certain secret paradise of self-satisfaction, into which but a few can enter, which is the heritage of the superior, when he is conscious of having, in some way or other, the advantage of his subordinate, and into such a kingdom Neill and Davis had, with much pomp and dignity, established themselves at the advent of the new subaltern.

Now in every Regiment, more or less, there is the inevitable, practical joker, and the Bagshires were no exception to this rule, having in fact two such in the persons of the above-mentioned, designing young men.

The unfortunate Anstruther was feeling very lost and miserable in the large town where the Bagshires were stationed.

He was a big-made, milk-sop of a man, whose abhorrence of women became known to his brother officers before he had been six weeks in the Regiment, and it was on this subject that Neill and Davis determined to rag him.

Anstruther had paid his round of duty calls, but had not been asked out to dinner or any other entertainment given by the old residents, and for this oversight he was profoundly grateful.

Things went on smoothly for a while, bnt even in a large Station like Ranapore life will flag a little and grow monotonous to a person who will persist in keeping no other company but his own; Anstruther was certainly down on his luck by this time, and being heartily sick of his own society, in sheer desperation, he joined the local club.

Now their happened to be in the Station an old, retired Colonel and his wife, named Skipper, who had a chirming daughter, notorious for her innocent flirtations as for her beauty, it being even said that she would make love to a broomstick if she got the chance.

Every fresh man who came to the Station fell a victim to her unrivalled charms, and instantly became her most adoring slave.

Neill and Davis, whose wings had already been singed in the flame of her attractions, knew her ways only too well—for their had been a time—a time which they both conveniently tried to forget—when they would have gone through fire and water to do her slightest bidding; and it was in connection with this coquettish, but altogether charming Miss Skipper, that these two young men determind to play their practical joks; for what they wanted was to see Anstruther make a fool of himself, the same as they had done, and over a member of the sex he professed to hate.

The only thing that was wanting to set their plans in motion was a fitting opportunity to throw poor, unsuspecting Mr. Anstruther and pretty Miss Skipper together, and even in that Fate favoured them.

For some time past, there had been some talk at the Club of having a big Gymkhana, to which all the surrounding society of the place was to be invited.

Now was the time to introduce the couple, and Neill and Davis were not going to let the opportunity slip; and so sure were they as to the success of their plans, that they set to work with light hearts, and without the slightest prick of conscience to mature them.

However, the first point to be considered was, how were they going to persuade Anstruther to go to the Gymkhana, and once there would he consent to meet the lady.

On this point they had to be quite sure, as this was the pivot on which their plans turned, and without this knowledge, they could not go any "forrader."

Neill took it upon himself to attack Anstruther on the subject, and that night, after dinner, he followed him to the corner, where as a rule he hid himself behind one of the daily papers.

This he did every night and was left unmolested, so it gave him a certain amount of surprise when he saw Neill coming towards him.

"Hallo! Anstruther," was Neill's cheery greeting. "I thought I would come and have a chat with you, and give you some advice. Why can't you be like other fellows and talk and enjoy yourself, instead of moping in a corner by yourself. You are a rum sort! and I cannot imagine, how you exist at all.

"I'm a member of the Club, and I go there to read the papers," put in Anstruther feebly.

"Yes, of course you are a member, but you run away as soon as the ladies appear, and you never come out to play polo or have a foursome at golf. I think you are the most unsociable man I have ever met, and candidly, I think it is time you chucked this rot and came out of your shell a bit. O! by the by, the Club is giving a Gymkhana on Wednesday," he continued, undaunted by the other's silence, and leading up to the subject uppermost in his mind, "and old Major Browney has asked me to take over the entries for the tent-pegging and tilting the ring. It's an awful bore, but I had to take it to oblige him, and now I am one man short, or one lady too many, which ever way you like to put it, and I want to know if you'll have a go at it?"

"I—er—I—I can't—I mean, I don't ride very well, so I'm afraid, I will not be able to—" answered Anstruther, looking very embarrassed, for he always stuttered when he was flurried.

"Nonsense!" replied Neill. Why you ride remarkably well, and I'm sure you would be all right if you once got launched into society and this would be a fine go off! Of course you must take part, and I will see that you have a decent partner. Miss Skipper would be just the one to draw you out, so ta-ta old chap! Don't forget, it's Wednesday," and before Anstruther could make any excuses, Neill was gone.

The latter, as soon as he was out of earshot, began chuckling to himself on the success of the first part of his scheme, and went off to tell Davis all about it.

The day for the Gymkhana came at last.

Neill, Davis, and Anstruther rode down to the sports ground together, and on reaching the big "Shamiana," Neill started to introduce Anstruther all round.

Suddenly a pretty girl in a dainty riding-habit ran up to Neill and exclaimed, O Mr. Neill, Prince is so very naughty to-day and I dont know how I am going to ride him; he won't even let me mount, and I hope you have given me a nice partner"; and then Neil, after offering her his sympathy on the behaviour of her pony, introduced her to the blushing Anstruther.

"How do you do," she said, smiling up at him sweetly, her round, baby face, taking on a quizzical look; and at this juncture, Neill left them to their own devices, and knew that he had worked the oracle.

"Ye Gods! you did do that well, my dear fellow," said Davis when Neil joined him, a few minutes later. I'm sure I would have laughed out right, and given the whole show away, if I had taken on the job. Now let's see if Miss Nancy will be able to play her cat-and-mouse game with Annie." ("Annie" was Anstruther's nickname in the Regiment.)

"By jove!" exclaimed Neill, thoughtfully. "He may succumb to her fascinations and pop the question."

"No fear of that," replied Davis, "and even if he did, she wouldn't have him. She'd watch marrying a paltry subaltern, and live on love and nothing a year, even if that same subaltern has a title; for remember, Miss Nancy Skipper likes the good things of this life, and she means to marry money. If it can bring the title along with it, well and good; if not, well, she won't pine over it; so just set your mind at rest, old chap! In the end, we will have the pleasure of seeing Anstruther make a fool of himself—just what we want him to do, n'est-ce pas? cher ami," he added, laughing.

In the meantime, Anstruther and Miss Skipper had mounted their ponies and were waiting their turn at the course.

They started off in grand style, but as ill-luck would have it, Miss Skipper's pony shied halfway up the course, and gave her a nasty fall.

Now Anstruther was unaccustomed to the pleasant ways of pretty ladies, and so was his horse, which showed a strong inclination to bolt, but he could not abandon beauty in distress, so slipping off his saddle, he helped his unfortunate partner to rise.

She thanked him with a charming smile, as she took his arm and, limping to the tent, she sat down.

Presently, her father—a thin, wiry man—came out of the refreshment tent and insisted on taking her home.

Anstruther watched the carriage till it was out of sight, then turning round, he encountered Neill's amused stare.

"Well, young fellah!" drawled the latter, "that spill was rather unfortunate, but I see you have lost your heart to that little flapper already, which speaks well for my match-making—but don't blush! we have all had our day with her."

Blushing to the roots of his hair, Anstruther made some confused statements, which Neill however did not stay to hear, for having delivered himself of the above speech, he turned away, laughing heartily.

That night as soon as Anstruther had finished his dinner, he went home. He was in no humour to receive Neill's open chaff, or the rude stares of the other officers, so he thought he had better clear out.

He undressed himself quickly, blew out his light, and went to bed, but somehow or other he could not sleep and so turned to thinking.

Yes, at last he was guilty of thinking of a woman, for the charming Miss Skipper had impressed him more than he liked to own, even to himself.

Her glances, her smiles, her witty sallies, all seemed to make a different man of him and he felt himself blush, even in the dark, when he suddenly became aware of what he was doing.

After awhile, he fell asleep, but even in that merciful oblivion, he still dreamt of the fascinating Miss Skipper, and saw her fall off her pony again as she had done the evening before.

So real was his dream, that he awoke with a start, perspiring all over but finding it only a dream he slept again and did not wake till his orderly came to dress him for parade.

His first thoughts as he awoke were of his companion of the evening before, and try as he would he could not banish her from his mind and was still thinking of her when he walked into the Mess a couple of hours later.

He walked up to the letter-rack, and found a dainty, rose-coloured envelope, addressed to himself. His first thought as he tore it open was "Could it be from her," and his heart began to palpitate so loudly that he thought Davis, who was standing near him, must needs hear it.

He reddened to the roots of his hair and his hand trembled as he tore it open and drew out the scented slip.

It was a simple note, thanking him for helping Miss Skipper the evening before, and asking him to dine that night.

A sense of disappointment stole over him as he discovered the letter was from Mrs. Skipper and not from his charmer.

Somehow, though having a very unromantic nature, he associated rose-scented paper with the object of his thoughts, and then something seemed to strike him. Could it be that Miss Skipper was the only woman in the world for him?—the inevitable woman that comes into the life of every man at one period or another?

He took himself to task seriously about it, and asked himself it could be possible that he was really falling in love? Had he become possessed of that subtle, undefinable something, about which poets raved, and on which impressionable school girls built their ideals?

Hitherto, he had not given women a thought. He classed them all as a set of jabbering magpies, who talked nothing but scandal and frocks, and "As whose every word a reputation dies."

But now? Well, he had not changed his opinion about the majority, but he thought for once that there were exceptions to every rule, and Miss Skipper was quite different to any other woman he had ever met.

But something had radically gone wrong with his heart he felt sure, and he came to the conclusion that it must be over excitement—he must really see a doctor, for he would not bring himself to own that he was in love. No, he did not even like to think of such a catastrophe happening, and banished the whole thing from his mind as utter nonsense. Meanwhile he accepted, with much pleasure and many thanks, Mrs. Skipper's kind invitation to dinner that night.

At eight o'clock, precisely he was descending the verandah steps, when Neill and Davis appeared on the scene.

"Hallo! where are you off to, Anstruther?" asked Davis.

"To dine with the Skippers" he replied, his colour rising, as the other laughed, on hearing this statement.

"O!" said Davis, still laughing. "You're the man that hates women and company! By jove! we've done the trick, and if you haven't already lost your heart to that Skipper girl, I'm a gone coon!!!"

With this Anstruther, looking as if he wished the ground would open and swallow him up, ran down the steps, jumped into the "tikka" that was waiting for him, and, hurriedly giving the necessary orders, drove away, while those worthy parties, Davis and Neill, laughed at his discomfiture in the background.

all the bad consequences in the world, just to set it!" he continued, and then the Mess-bugle wene for dinner and they had to go.

At the dining-table, Neill and Davis could hardly restrain themselves from laughing, when they saw the series of expressions that crossed Anstruther's face when he saw the letter lying besides his plate.

"No letter for me this evening!" exclaimed Davis, who sat next to him, "and I was expecting one too. Any for you, Anstruther?" he asked, pretending he hadn't seen the envelope peeping out from under the other's table-napkin.

"Yes," replied Anstruther, "but who the dickens is it from? I don't recognise the handwriting."

"Perhaps, it is an invitation to the Skippers' 'At Home,' suggested Neill, with a sarcastic laugh."

"Yes," he replied, "and I see it has not come by post—well I had better open it, and see if an answer is wanted. I suppose I can open it here, Neill?" he questioned. "Of course, you may, and I give you full permission to do so. Such an interesting document can't be left till after dinner to be answered," replied the latter, laughingly; and with that Anstruther broke the seal, pulled out the letter, and began to read.

He was visibly agitated, and Davis leaning over, asked innocently if he had received bad news.

"No," he replied, "but I—I—don't want a—any d—dinner—I must g—go and enquire, who b—brought this letter," and with this he left the table.

After leaving the dining room, he went straight to the Mess sergeant and asked who brought the letter that was placed on the table besides his plate.

"The soldier-postman, Sir," was the reply.

"Well, send for him at once," he said, adding to himself, "How the deuce did he get it?"

"Look here, Sergeant Wilkins, this letter has not come by post, and it is from the doctor, and what I want to know is, what is our postman doing with letters written by him when they haven't come by post."

"Dun-no Sir!" said tht Sergeant by way of answer, ruefully shaking his head.

"Well you had better find out, and be quick about it, and when he comes, bring him to me, but first bring me some scraps of the handwriting of Mr. Neill and Mr. Davis—their 'chits' will do—all right. Now you may go, but don't forget to send the postman to me when he comes."

Then Mr. Anstruther sat down to think.

He know the Colonel had not written that letter, for had he not asked him the night before to allow him to speak to his daughter regarding his affections, and had he not given them his sanction and paternal blessing that very afternoon when they had told him that they were engaged; so he would not, in all conscience, send him such a letter, only a few hours after, for it ran thus:—

"The Grange."
Ranapore.
26th Sept., 1907.

Dear Mr. Anstruther,—I am very sorry to have to write to you in this strain, but I hear you have been making love to my daughter without my permission, and the very next time I find you in my house, I shall horse-whip you. So I give you fair warning.

N. A. Skipper.

The postman arrived to be questioned, and admitted bringing the letter.

"But who gave it to you?" was the next question.

"I was told not to tell anyone, Sir, and I gave my word, so I can't tell you, I'm sorry Sir."

"O! alright, you need not tell me who gave it to you, but one thing I must know, and that is, was the gentleman Colonel Skipper?"

"No, Sir."

"Then you may go." and Mr. Anstruther sat down, again but this time not to think, but to act.

He pulled the letter out of his pocket and compared it with one of the Mess order "chits" written by Davis, but he found the writting to be quite different. He next compared it with one written by Neill and, though the writing was different, yet the disguise was too poor to prove a deception, and in it Anstruther recognised the culprit. Then he saw through the whole ruse as clearly as daylight. They had introduced him to his fiancee, hoping she would take him up—he, who was reputed to be a woman hater—as she had done so many others before him, for there were many broken hearts in Ranapore and they were bent on adding his to the number.

They well knew how fascinating Miss Skipper really was, and they hoped that she would drop him like one would a hot potato, when she was tired of

[illegible] how hopelessly their plans had failed. He felt inclined to laugh aloud at the very thought. They had thought to see him make a fool of himself, and now instead they were being fooled themselves. Evidently, they also thought Miss Skipper would treat him as she had done the others, and then finding that for once she was constant, and seeing how ardently he—Anstruther—loved her, they decided to send that letter as coming from the Colonel, before he got to the proposing pitch, hoping against hope that he would sit down at once and write and deny it, or fly down to the Skippers' house, and make a bigger fool of himself, in his stuttering, blustering way, but he had stolen a march on them, unconsciously, it is true, but it had saved him a certain amount of dignity, and he bleassed his lucky stars that they had played their game too late. Yes, he saw through it all now. The mere fact that the postman brought it and was told to suppress names, was sufficient proof besides the handwriting, and he angrily laid the whole plot at Neill's door.

Meanwhile, Neill and Davis were laughing at the success of their plot, for they very naturally thought that Anstruther had gone at once to justify himself before the Colonel, but they were very much surprised, when the door opened, and Anstruther came in, his head erect, his body drawn to its full height, and with a look of determination on his face which made Neill and Davis feel qualms, and not quite so sure of themselves for they had never seen such a look on his placid countenance before.

Anstruther ordered his dinner, and partook of it in silence. When he had finished he went over to where Neill and Davis were sitting; and asked then to oblige him by coming outside.

"I wish to speak to you privately, if possible, but if you wont come, of course I must do it publicly, but I warrant it would be better to come outside," and he laughed sarcastically.

The guilty pair rose and followed him, thinking, ruefully, that though Anstruther was a flop, he had the grim reputation for handiness with his fists, when encased in the regulation gloves, and no doubt he could do just as well without them.

When they got outside and far enough away from the Mess, he wheeled round and faced them, his face flushed, and his eyes bright with anger.

"I needn't ask who wrote this letter," he began, "for I know already, and I also know that you Davis are implicated in it, too; but as you are not worth a thrashing, I will let you off with an apology, but you Neill, I challenge you to fight. It's not what a gentleman ought to do, but its a very effectual way of teaching bounders their proper places, and how to behave;—still I will tell you one thing, if you had played your trick one day earlier, it might have come off with something like success, and I would have gone straight to the Colonel for an explanation, whereas now you get nothing for your pains, for I am the accepted future husband of Miss Skipper with her father's consent,—and without more ado, he took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and proceeded to show Gerald Owen Neill, 2nd Lieutenant in the "King's Own Bagshires," the error of his ways.

It was an accomplished thing, but how Anstruther had ever screwed up enough courage to make the fatal plunge and propose to the pretty Miss Skipper was, indeed, a query to all his brother officers, except Neill and Davis, who had seen the other side of his nature, beside his soft side; and why Miss Skipper ever accepted such a listless man as a husband was also a query, but when a man offers his heart to a lady—especially if that heart is served up on strawberry leaves and five-pound notes, with a ducal coronet looming in the distance—she would, if she was at all artful—and Miss Skipper certainly was—think twice before discouraging his advances. But whether these reflections prompted this young lady to such an action, is best left for you to imagine. Yet there were some unkind persons who doubted her feelings in the matter, and asked, "How could she love him?"

"How could she love him? curious fool, be still!
Is human love the growth of human will!"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winlow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE following is the Government resolution on the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1907-08:—

The report submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1907-08 contains evidence of steady progress in education. In all, the number of educational institutions has increased from 13,967 to 14,114, and of scholars from 720,547 to 749,391.

His Excellency the Governor in Council notices with satisfaction that primary education has kept pace with the general progress in number of institutions and in the registered attendance. There are now 9,662 primary schools for boys in the Presidency with an attendance of 542,121. The census of 1901 showed that the Province contains 41,022 inhabited towns and villages. It is clear therefore that not one village in four, on an average at present enjoys the advantage of a primary school. His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to regard this as a satisfactory condition of affairs nor is the scale of salaries at present drawn by the majority of the masters in the existing schools adequate remuneration for their important duties. The increase of primary schools and the raising of the masters' salaries are therefore questions occupying His Excellency, the Governor in Council's earnest attention. The introduction of fees in existing schools, which has found advocates in some quarters, cannot be considered to be a practical proposal, so long as the schools are deficient in number owing to the want of adequate funds for their extension. His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes, as soon as funds can be made available to increase largely the number of primary schools, and to revise the salaries of the masters. A preliminary step in the latter direction has already been taken by the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2422, dated 2nd October 1908, raising the minimum pay of the masters to Rs. 9, rising to Rs. 10 after five years service.

The total number of pupils drawn from aboriginal tribes and depressed classes attending educational institutions was 14,318 and 15,124, respectively, showing slight progress. The number is insignificant in view of the large proportion of the population of the Presidency which falls under these two heads. More progress is expected when the supply of trained masters from the same classes is increased.

The year's report shows an increase of 3,114 in the attendance of girls in primary schools, the total for the Presidency being now nearly 100,000.

There was a slight increase during the year in both the schools and attendance including under secondary education. The Director of Public Instruction draws attention to the existing overcrowding and the need for more masters in these schools. Government are arranging to add to the accommodation in the Sholapur High School to which the Director of Public Instruction specially refers. It is not desirable, however, in the opinion of Government, to devote funds to the general enlargement of secondary institutions until the pressing needs of primary education already referred to have been provided for. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notice among the pupils of a high school situated near Bombay Parbhus, Vanis, Marathas, Sonars Bhandaris, Kasars, Panchkalsis, Shimpis, Gavlis, Kolis and Chambhars in addition to the highest castes; to whom secondary education is so largely confined.

The result of the work done in Arts and Science Colleges may be summarized in the fact that of 473 candidates of the B. A., 285 were successful, and of 54 candidates nearly half obtaining the M. A. degree. His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets to notice that, out of the large number of applicants for an Arts degree only the insignificant number of 15 appeared for the B. Sc. Of these, two-thirds were successful. Government have under consideration, in this connection, a scheme for completely reforming the course of Science teaching, both in connection with the Arts school and with the special graduation in Science. The existing system of training in both these directions appears, to His Excellency the Governor in Council to have fallen very greatly behind modern requirements and to fail to offer to Indian students reasonable opportunities for progress, on modern lines, in scientific studies.

The new College of Agriculture at Poona was opened during the year. It will shortly be housed in the new building in course of erection at Bhamburda. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute is steadily extending the scope of its operations, with the assistance of large grants from Government and has met a demand of recent origin for motor car mechanics by the institution of a special course of training in car management. Growing interest in commercial education is indicated by the large increase in candidates appearing for the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations.

His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot conclude these remarks on the work of the Educational Department of the Presidency without an expression of regret that the close of the year witnesses the retirement from the department of the Honourable Dr. Selby. During the many years spent by Dr. Selby as Principal of the Deccan College his force of character and intellectual achievements not only earned the cordial approval of Government, but also enlisted the support of parents and attracted the sympathy of his pupils. In losing the services of Mr. Selby, Government feel that they are parting with an officer who has stood forward, both in the capacity of Vice-Chancellor of the University and Director of Public Instruction, as an example of the best influence that Western Education can bring to the moulding of character in the East.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay is sent to the Government of India, dated 23rd December.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season generally sufficient, but more needed in places for rabi cultivation. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by wind in parts Belgaum, by grass-hoppers in parts Ahmednagar and by disease in parts Poona, and withering for want of moisture in parts Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Karnatak. Cotton damaged by insects and wind and oil-seeds by insects in parts Hyderabad. Crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Kharif harvesting completed in Karachi and Thana, almost over in Larkana, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Satara, and in progress in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Kanara, East and West Khandesh, Karnatak, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Threshing continues in parts Sind, Kaira, Konkan, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton in progress in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East and West Khandesh and Kathiawar, and commenced in part Baroda. Rabi sowing completed in Panch Mahals and Savantvadi, almost over in Kolaba and Nasik, and continues in parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Kanara and Rewa Khantha. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Deccan, Bijapur and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation adequate except in parts Nasik. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen in Konkan and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 30 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 17 to 55 per cent., in Konkan 18 to 30 per cent., in Deccan 13 to 44 per cent, and in Karnatak 32 to 58 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 24.

The weather has become disturbed in the South of the Bay, causing moderate to heavy clouds in South India and widespread rainfall on the South-East Madras Coast districts the largest amount being one and a half inches at Negapatam.

The depression in Upper India has been reinforced by another from Persia.

Snow has again fallen in parts of Kashmir, Sonemarg reporting the equivalent of two inches of rain. while light rain has falleu in Lahore.

Skies are still heavily overcast in Kashmir and it has become very cloudy in the Punjab, due to the depression in Upper India evidently to a great extent. Light clouds are spread over almost the whole of Northern India and the central parts of the country, while in conjunction with the disturbed conditions in South India, are giving partially overcast skies in the North of the Peniasula.

Temperature is still low in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, but in the regions over which cloud has spread the temperate has risen and is now normal, or in excess. Humidity is in excess in the Peninsula and normal or in defect elsewhere.

Forecast—Precipitation is probable in the Kashmir hills and Upper India and isolated falls are likely in the Punjab and South India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain. Wheat and rapeseed doing well. Rain would be very beneficial.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Wheat and rapeseed doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat larger area sown this year. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun, and arriving in small quantities. Fine weather doing good to wheat.

Amraoti.—Dewfall insufficient. Kharif harvest in progress.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Cotton plants flowering advanced and showing bolls which are fading in some places, on high ground fields slightly.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Unusually cool. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants healthy flourishing and show, bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton arrivals expected early. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants healthy and in flower.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Bellary.—Dewfall insufficient. All crops suffering from little rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports light rain. Skies are heavily clouded everywhere except at Multan. Humidity has increased and is now in excess at Lahore and Multan. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ambala while it is either equal to or below normal elsewhere. The minimum has risen at Ambala and is now above the average.

The United Provinces.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared at Allahabad and Jhansi. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Mainpuri and normal elsewhere, while at night it has risen at Agra, remaining normal over the rest of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature has risen in Rajputana and is in excess; the minimum is normal except for a slight defect at Jocobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either equal to or below normal. Day temperature is normal while during night it has fallen in Kathiawar and is now below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has slightly increased at Raipur but remains below normal generally. Day temperature is normal, but night temperature has risen in the eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Light cloud has appeared at Bombay and Mormugao. The moisture in the air continues to increase and is generally in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded at Sholapur, but continue clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air has increased at Belgaum and Sholapur, while generally below the average over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at a few stations,

General Remarks.—Pressure changes show that the disturbed weather conditions in the south-west of the Bay have approached the Madras Coast where weather is in an unsettled condition and will give more rain.

The cold wave extends over Sind and East Punjab.

The disturbed weather conditions in the Punjab have extended over Upper Sind and Rajputana and have caused slight precipitation in the extreme north.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE death is announced of Mr. Josiah Vavasseur, C. B., of Kilverstone Hall, Thetford, Norfolk, at the age of seventy-four. Many years ago he invented a military gun carriage, which was extensively manufactured at Thetford. He was a director of Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth, and Co.

BY THE WAY.

RECORDS OF EUROPEAN MONARCHS.

Considered either from the standpoint of age or duration of reign, the Emperor Franz Josef, the celebration of whose diamond jubilee as Austrian Emperor has just taken place holds the record among the rulers of civilised countries. Born in 1830, he succeeded his uncle on the latter's abdication in 1848, and became King of Hungary nineteen years later. The King of the Belgians comes next in point of age, being seventy-three years old, but his forty-three years' reign is beaten by both Prince Nicholas of Montenegro (born in 1841), who has ruled his principality forty-eight years, and by King George of Greece, whose reign, begun at the age of eighteen, has now lasted forty-five years The youngest of the European monarchs, the twenty two-year-old King of Spain has been King since the day he was born.

THE NEW KEEPER OF THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

The trustees have nominated Mr. D.G. Hogarth to succeed Dr. Arthur Evans as keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. This selection seems ideal for the new keeper has won wide reputation as geographical explorer, excavator, and archæologist. He is favourably known to literary London from the admirable lectures he occasionally delivers at King's College. Mr. Hogarth is a prolific and brilliant writer, the best known of his books to the man in the street being his charming "Wandering Scholar in the Levant." The new keeper of the Ashmolean is a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, but when not engaged upon an exploring expedition usually resides at his place in Sussex.

MILLIONS AND MORTALITY.

Mr. Harry Barnato, who has just died in the prime of life, is the latest addition to the list of South African millionaires whose lives have closed prematurely, and often tragically. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, it will be remembered, did not live to see his forty-ninth birthday, although he had qualified as a millionaire at least twenty years earlier; and Mr. Barney Barnato was only forty-six when he came to his tragic end on the high seas, but he had lived long enough to leave nearly a million pounds behind him. Mr. Wolf Joel, Barnato's nephew, was much younger when, at thirty-four, a bullet put an end to his life at Johannesburg ten years or so ago, and yet he was able to leave an estate valued at £1,226,000, Mr. Herbert Matthew Davies accumlated £734,000 before he died at the age of forty-three and Mr. Beit had made and left his millions before he had long completed half-a-century of years.

THE SNAPSHOTTING OF CELEBRITIES.

Miss Gilder has been protesting in "Putnam's Monthly" against the snapshotting of celebrities. She says it is not fair that a man or a woman should be snapshotted at sight, because the result is almost certain to give the public a perfectly wrong impression of that man or woman. The most flagrant case of a snapshotting distortion (she adds) is a recent picture of Mr. J. M. Barrie and Mr. Henry James. These two well-known authors ase supposed to be walking somewhere in London. The picture of Mr. Barrie is not so bad but that of Mr. James is atrocious. Altogether he looks so flabby and knockneed that if I did not know what manner of man he is, I should think that he was incapable of walking, and that Mr. Parrie was taking him home by the shortest cut. So says Miss Gilder and surely there is a good deal in her protest.

BULB CULTURE IN ENGLAND.

Shipping bulbs from England for cultivation in Holland is akin to sending coals to Newcastle. Yet a writer in "Chambers' Journal" tells us that an increasing yearly trade is being done in this connexion; in fact, English bulbs are achieving a world-wide reputation. The centre of this industry is Wisbech, where the Bath floral farms cover some ninety acres. of which all but ten acres are devoted to the raising of narcissus. This is the largest bulb farm in the country; and some very exquisite varieties have been produced here, for which a heavy demand has arisen not only in England but in Holland.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITION WITH HOLLAND.

Some idea of the proportions of the export trade to Holland may be gathered from the fact that in a single month recently no less than fourteen and a half tons of narcissus bulbs were sent across the North Sea for cultivation. Upon this farm, when the bulbs are being lifted, about one hundred and fifty women are engaged in cleaning them; while planting gives employment to about ninety men and women per field, The results attained in the Wisbech district have conclusively demonstrated the fact that England can easily compete with Holland in the culture of bulbs if the industry is only carried out upon scientific and well-organised lines, such as prevail upon the Bath farms.

SODA-WATER AND LITERATURE.

There are ways of selling books in the Canadian North-West, the "Book Monthly" points out, which have not yet been learned in England. One way is to introduce a "Soda fountain" into your book-shop, only this implies that you must have customers who care for soda-water as a drink. Several Western booksellers and stationers, we are told by a Canadan book-trade paper, have installed fountains with gratifying results. "There is really," we read further, "no more reason why a stationer should not operate, a fountain than any other business man, and if it helps to sell goods in the store that is all that is necessary." Soda and literature, our contemporary thinks, do seem rather a now cry.

THE WORLD'S FIRST COAL PORT.

Many people do not know it, but Cardiff ranks as the largest port in the United Kingdom for the export of coal. We gather from the article in the "Magazine of Commerce" that its shipments, foreign alone, for the following years were: 1840, 3,312 tons; 1880, 4,997,480 tons; 1900, 13,461,027 tons; until in 1907 it reached the splendid total of 17,369,175 tons, while, adding the coastwise shipments to this, we have a grand total of 19,908,029 tons, and amount over 4,000,000 tons in excess of the celebrated Tyne coal ports of North and South Shields and Newcastle. The rates are from 20 to 30 per cent. less at the Bute Docks than at most of the leading docks in the United Kingdom. In seventy years the docks estate has increased from 18 to 163 acres.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CLOAK.

A mantle, loose coat, or cloak is "de rigueur" for wear with the clinging dress of the moment writes our lady correspondent. The materials used for these, which may be made to suit afternoon, restaurant, or evening wear, must be soft and pliable for draping, since much the same ideas prevail for these as for frocks. Cashmere-backed satin is to be much recommended, and it is to be had in such a variety of tints that there need be no difficulty in ohoosing. Correct cut and skilful handling are absolutely necessary for a successful cloak. Although it looks this season as if clothes ought to be cheap because frocks are skimpy this is by no means the case, for only a skilled dressmaker can treat materials as they ought to be. Faultless line and correct detail are just as important in cloaks as in dresses. Some cloaks are open at the sides, others have a sort of wheel effect sometimes arranged so that it may be caught with a button for cold weather. The cloak worn by the Italian officer carried out in rich material is a delightful wrap, and is glorious in some of the new copper, gold, or deep cream shades. I feel almost ashamed to speak of embroidery again but it is so lavishly used that there seems to be no substitute just at present. Some women are taking their ideas from old china vases, where the blending of colours is often indiscribable. Everywhere bands of needlework are introduced on cloaks and coats. Silk fringe accentuates the open sleeve sometimes, and just at the moment of writing news comes that there is a revival of the old-fashioned chenille fringe falling from a thick lattice-work. Tassels at points of the draperies finish very prettily.

THE SCARF.

For evening wear the scarf, which is demanded by the Directoire gown, is a thing of beauty. The very last of these are of gold filet of the finest, decorated with the inevitable embroidery, usually in filoselle and finished with chenille fringes. Black scarfs of the old-fashioned tambour, net, a revival of nearly 150 years ago, are quite the correct thing. Chenille fringes sometimes complete them. Many people possess the veils that were worn at the date of which I speak, and they will be found most adaptable to the new mode. The reference to scarfs for evening wear reminds me of the importance of hair ornaments. They are larger this season than usual, and, since the coiffure is wide and important, the ornament must be striking to have a good effect. Long and fanciful feathers jewelled look very well, and when stiff knots of velvet are worn they must be daintily twisted, firmly wired, and lightly touched with something in the way of spangles or jewels. The two little choux of satin ribbon worn by the Frenchwoman are quite charming. The clever wearer makes them light up the colour of her eyes, and they give a pretty finish to a neat head.

THE ASIATIC LAW IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Rand Commercial Opinion.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO STAND FIRM.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon to consider the question of the Asiatic law. A resolution was proposed expressing the hope that the Government will not be swayed by the great pressure which has been brought to bear upon it by the Indian community and their supporters in England and elsewhere, and that the Asiatic Act will be strictly enforced.

Letters were received from the Madras Chamber of Commerce requesting the Chamber to use its influence to effect some compromise which would be acceptable to both the Indians and the Government stating that the gravity of the situation can hardly be exaggerated, and that European opinion in Madras deprecated the treatment accorded to educated Indians. The letter concluded by stating that there was no good reason, in the opinion of the Madras Chamber, why the compromise of January should not be revived. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce wrote transmitting cables from the Johannesburg British Indian Association, and asking for information on the matter.

The resolution previously referred to was submitted by Mr. John Forrest, ex-president of the Chamber, who stated that having regard to the facts, no other country in the world would have exercised the amount of forbearance that the Transvaal has. It was evident that the Indians were fighting for a continuance of the immigration which was doing so much to ruin the people of the Transvaal. He urged that the whole community should sternly resist any concerted opposition to the law of the country. A system of passive resistance in a country with a huge native population was particularly to be deprecated and it was the bounden duty of the Government to stamp it out.

Mr. William Hosken, M. L. A. opposed the resolution and defended the passive resistance movement as a means ultimately designed to bring about the amelioration of the condition of the exploited proletariat. He declared that the noblest men of every nation had been passive resisters, and, applying his remarks locally, added that unless they treated the natives justly, fairly and righteously, they would drive them also into passive resistance. He honestly thought that would come in the near future if they went on administering the law as they did at the present time. He pointed out that prior to the war they had used the question of the treatment of Indians for political purposes, and he could not justify a mode of treatment under the British Government that the British Government would not have tolerated under the South African Republic.

Mr. Martin, M.L.C., twitted Mr. Hosken with not having expressed such sentiments when the Bills were before Parliament, and contended that the overwhelming majority of the people of the country were desirous that restrictions on Indian immigration should be imposed. The doctrine of passive resistance preached by Mr. Hosken was a most dangerous one in a country teeming with a black population.

The President of the Chamber said the letters received indicated the extent to which the agitation had been carried. It was imperative that the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Colony should make their voices heard.

The resolution was carried, Mr. Hosken alone dissenting.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS @ 1/1½ & 2/9
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a prettygood traveling companion. Better take a bottle with you when you go away from home. It may save you a long illness. And if you are not going away, keep it with you, always, in the house.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course of treatment with it makes good red blood, brings the old color back to the lips, fills out the cheeks, and gives the glow of perfect health.

Perhaps you suffer from the enfeebling effect of a prolonged spell of warm weather. If so, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will vitalize your blood and give you renewed force, vim, and energy.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

SAFES

If you are thinking or purchasing a safe, buy a MILNER.

The largest safe manufacturers in the world; over 250 safes manufactured per week. Safes supplied to H.M. THE KING, the British Government, most of the Colonial and many Foreign Governments, nearly all the leading Banks of the World, Insurance Companies, Corporations, &c.

MILNER'S SAFE CO., LTD
ALICE BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY

WEST END
8 DAY
CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

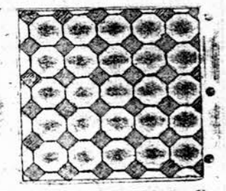
TIME ..... Rs. 21 to 26
TIME and ALARM.. „ 26 to 31
STRIKING..... „ 65 to 300

Write for Price List No. 45.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O. BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O. Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.



F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER.
Fresh stock of White, Grey and Black Marble arrived. Lowest prices. Trial solicited.
5,000 sqr. ft. of White, Grey and Black Marble flooring of different sizes,
10,000 sqr. ft. of White Marble Slabs from 3/4 in. to 12 in. thick of various measurements.
1,000 cub. ft. of White Carrara Marble Blocks.
Large stock of white glazed and ornamental furniture tiles of various beautiful designs always available.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR ...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons
For Typewriters

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 23.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 13/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 7/16	3/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 1/16		un chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	22 1/2	1/8	
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 7/16	1/16	
do. in New York ...	48 3/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·13	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46 3/4		un chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		since 28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 5/16		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8		un chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/10 1/8 unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver:—Firm—Buyers.

At the Periodical Bidlings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Rs. 27,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.

Rs. 20,40,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 29,40,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 77,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 38 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16'. (Min. Rate) Received 38 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 15·94.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs. 13,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta.

Rs. 12,50,000 were allotted to Bombay.

Rs. 11,40,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 42,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 38 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 38 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·97.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including 1st Public Sale ... Rs. 80,40,000.

Amount to be allotted next week ... Rs. 150,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots ... ... Fair demand.
Futures ... ... Quiet.
East Indian ... ... Dull.
Manchester ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300 "
Imports ... ... 24,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ... 4·90+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·70	4·70	4·69	4·69	4·69
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·70	4·70	4·70	4·64	
+02	+02	+02	+02	

New York:—

Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 69,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 35,000 "
Exports to Great Britain. ... .
Do to Continent ... ... 15,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·30+05

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·61—02 } Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later partially under realizing.

Do. do. May 8·81 unchgd }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—8 3/4+1/16
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·77+04
Do. do. May 8·89+03
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

SEEDS.

Linseed:—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 45 1-2 Feb.-Mar.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-2 unchgd.

Sugar:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 1d.

Months of Shipment—January—March—Value. Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber, 5s. 2d. Value.

Beef and Mutton Tallow:—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 33s.
" Mutton Tallow ... 34s.
General tone of Tallow Auction... ... Steady.

Arrivals:—

"Tootana," "Africa."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [24TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
6 "Boxes Gold Pallions	Rs. 3,45,600	London	National Bank
1 Case Sovs	30 000	do	Cox & Co
1 Box Sovs	54,000	do	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Sovs ...	1,11,750	do	Chartered Bank
1 Fundle Sovs ...	2,055	Jeddah	M H A Noorani
Gold Coins	90		
Rupees	75		

Bombay, Thursday evening, December 24.

Our report this week for some markets is up to Wednesday evening only, the Banks and some of the offices being closed to-day for the Christmas Holidays. Banks and offices will be closed to-morrow (Christmas Day) and on Saturday.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	4,1,300	.....
Other Deposits ...	.....	11,93,000
Sundries ...	55,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	81,300
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	89,000
Deposits with Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	1,32,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	32,59,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	1,06,000
Bullion ...	.....	6,000
Balances with other Banks...	3,44,000	.....
Sundries	6,000	.....
Cash	25,98,49	.....

Council Bills:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, 77·30 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1-3 15-16 and 42·60 lakhs T.T. at 1-3 31-32, tenderers at these rates receiving 38 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last 80·40 lakhs and the amount advertised for sale next week has been raised to one and a half crore.

The mail of the 11th December brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. 22,90,000
Bombay	...	...	...	" 15,00,000
Madras	...	...	...	" 17,40,000
			Total...	Rs. 55,30,000

The mail of the 18th December brings £40,000 Silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. 21,80,000
Bombay	...	...	...	" 36,40,000
Madras	...	...	...	" 5,70,000
			Total ...	Rs. 63,90,000

The mail of the 25th December brings £733,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. 27,60,000
Bombay	...	...	...	" 20,60,000
Madras	...	...	...	" 29,40,000
			Total...	Rs. 77,60,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for 6 days	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	14,410	62,458	39,623
Central India ...	2,292	4,504	734
Barsee and Nugger ...	2,411	11,504	12,031
Berars...	14,704	69,794	84,905
Central Provinces ...	5,593	19,403	52,592
Total Comras...	39,410	167,858	189,788
Dhollera	2,950	10,750	12,294
Broach	...	869	128
Coompta and Dharwar	1,092	22,749	21,523
Westerns	115	3,810	1,312
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	19,725	136,823	144,514
Bengals, Rajputana...	354	1170	3,287
Sind	222	1815	5,874
Persian	44	257	280
American	635	1928	3384
Egyptian	94	1212	610
Other Sorts	...	83	45
Totals...	64,741	349,424	383,339

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	64,741	68,133	—3,392
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd Dec ...	349,424	383,339	—33,915
Shipments for the week from 18th to 23rd Europe	8,336	7,208	+1,158
China			
Japan	15,168	17,596	—2,428
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	23,534	24,804	—1,270
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 23rd Dec. ...			
Europe	99,309	96,088	+3,221
China	4,161	3,104	+1,057
Japan	97,098	56,919	+40,179
Coast Ports ...	4,124	7,306	—3,182
Total ...	204,692	163,417	+41,275
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	1,0137	9,993	+137
China			
Japan	8,210	10,783	—2,573
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 12th Dec. 1908.—3,741 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 26th Sept 1903.—41,033 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	420,000
Receipts from 1st October to 23rd Dec. 1908.	349,000
	769,000
Shipments from 1st October to 23rd Dec. 1908	204,692
	544,308
Afloat	18,547
	525,761
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	241,741
Stock in all hands on 24th Dec. 08 ...	284,020

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

As we anticipated last week there has been a slight reaction in the Home markets, and this too, in spite of a bearish Ginners' Report on the 21st instant. On this Ginners' Report we may look for a Crop of at least 13,200,000 bales, unless there should be a sudden and unexpected falling off in the figures of the remaining reports. We see no reason to anticipate any wide fluctuations in the near future but anticipate ordinary fluctuating markets within a range of 20 to 30 points in American futures.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
to-day.			
Spot ...	4·80	4·90	+10
Futures, Dec.-Jan.	4·62	4·70	+08
Do. Apl.-May.	4·63	4·69	+06
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	9·10	9·30	+20
Futures, Jan. ...	8·43	8·61	+18
Do. May. ...	8·60	8·81	+21
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	8 11-16	8 3/4	+1-16
Futures, Jan. ...	8·59	8·77	+19
Do. May. ...	8·66	8·89	+23

The past week has been a short one owing to the holidays, but our market has fluctuated almost daily and at the close rates are steady at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 over last Friday's quotations. A fair amount of covering was done early in the week, but the enquiry has since fallen off, and the last day or two business has been slack. Exporters have done little in contracts, but fine Broach is reported to have been sold by shippers at Rs. 220 for March delivery, and a few settlements of fine M. G. Bengal, December delivery, were also made.

For ready cotton there has been only a moderate demand running chiefly on Bengals, while Oomras have been more or less neglected by Exporters. Mills have bought against their immediate requirements, and have taken Oomras and Bengals to a moderate extent.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	222	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	218	"
Fine. M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat...	199	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	194	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	191	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	195-6	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	190	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	190	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	179-80	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	175	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	179	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	181	Dec. 08
Fine, M. G. Bengals	178-7	Jan 09
F. G. H. G. Bengals	183	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	216	May 09

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	74,000 "

Future Delivery Prices:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·72	4·72	4·71	4·71
+02			

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·71	4·71	4·71	4·71	4·68
+02		+01		

FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled steady during the week and speculators have increased their rates 6d. all round. We quote:—

Antwerp ...	15s.	cotton.
Havre and Dunkirk	15s. 6d.	"
Hamburg ...	13s.	"
Genoa ...	15s.	"
London ...	11s.	"
Liverpool ...	11s. 6d.	"

The Austrian Lloyds booked 3,000 to 4,000 tons January February at 12s. 6d. and quote March to June 13s. 6d.

We quote 11 to 11s. 6d. January, 12s. February, 13s. March and 14s. April p. p.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market has ruled very quiet and prices have declined fully 3 annas for ready and 1½ anna forward during the week. The demand from Home is very poor. We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0 B. T.
April-May ... ... " 7 12 0 R. T.

Rapeseed:—

The tendency of the market has been downwards, throughout the week, and in face of the very limited business prices may give way further. We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7 11 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... " 7 10 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed:—

There has been little or no change during the week. The offtake has been moderate, but with the New Year we may see an improvement as China offerings have been reduced. We quote:—

Gold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	44 8 0
Mimbara	"	45 8 0
White Khandeish	"	47 0 0
Black Kitni	"	41 8 0

Poppyseed:—

The market has been quiet and prices are easier. We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 5 0 B.T.
April-May ... ... Rs. 9 4 0 R.T.

Castorseed:—

The market has ruled quiet at Rs. 29-8-0 for ready.

Cottonseed:—

The market is steady at Rs. 24-0-0 for ready and Rs. 23-8-0 for Jan.-February.

Mowraseed:—

The market is quiet at Rs. 6-9-0 for ready.

Groundnuts:—

Ready Rs. 40-0-0 December January Rs. 40-0-0. Quiet.

Wheat:—

Owing to cloudy weather the market has ruled easier, but no appreciable decline can take place until the winter rains have occurred. These are much needed every where.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi. ... Rs. 6 8 6
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 5 6 0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 6 days ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Wheat	27,811	cwts.
Linseed	12,119	"
Rapeseed	321	"
Gingellyseed	87,625	"
Poppyseed	1,976	"
Groundnuts	6,935	"
Castorseed	12,216	"
Rice	20,947	"
Myrabollams	18,881	"
Cottonseed...	129,284	"
Mowrasced...	3,858	"
Gram	7,509	"
Joowar	983	"
Maize	1,550	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS and WHITE GOODS:—The market is quiet and we have no change to report this week.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market still continues dull and stocks are slowly reducing. An import house is reported to have sold about 200 packages of prints.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—There is no change in this market. Although the Home market is easier only a small amount of business has been done owing to the dispute between dealers and importers not having been settled.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is dull with little doing.

DHOOTIES:—We have no change to report and the same remarks as apply to Turkey red plains, apply also to this market.

METALS.

COPPER continues quiet with a good inquiry from the districts. Rupee prices are 2 to 4 annas per cwt. lower on the week.

YELLOW METAL is also quiet with a good enquiry and Rupee prices in this metal also are 2 to 4 annas lower.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	2	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and business has been limited during this week as there were holidays for the last two days. Bank of Bombay Shares are quiet at Rs. 1,495. The Bank of India's have changed hands at and about Rs. 72 and Indian Specie Bank shares at and about Rs. 57. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company Shares have changed hands at Rs. 680. Bombay United at Rs 505. Century's are at Rs 342 1-2. Central India's have dropped to Rs. 1,670. Colaba Land and Mill Shares have declined to Rs. 1,120. Currimbhai's are quiet at Rs. 1,100, and Crescent's at Rs. 113 3-4. David's have ruled at and about at Rs. 445. Finlay Mills have declined from Rs. 280 to Rs. 272 1-2. Kohinoor's have improved to Rs. 830. Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs 1,525. Manekji-Petit's and Gocculdas' are unchanged at Rs. 3,135. Southern Maratha's are quiet at Rs. 210. Standard are at Rs. 1,425. Swadeshi's have declined to Rs. 1,360 In Press Company's Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 650. New Berars at Rs. 487½. Fort Press have changed hands at Rs. 1,350. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock's are unchanged at Rs. 303 Badham Pile's are steady at Rs. 129. Bombay Flour's have changed hands at Rs. 922 1 2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd, preference shares are in demand at Rs. 153 and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 130. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 357 1-2 and the preference shares have improved to Rs. 267 1-2. Kemp's are steady at Rs. 211. Phillip's are quiet at Rs. 55. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have gradually improved to Rs. 492 1-2 Thacker's are unchanged at Rs. 286. Treacher's have improved to Rs. 625. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley are steady at Rs. 422 1-2. Amritsar-Patti's at Rs. 120. Ahmedabad-Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 560. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations:— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust	(due 1968)...	98-12-0
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust	(due 1968)	97-0-0
4 per cent. " Municipal	(due 1946)	98-0-0
5 per cent. " "	(due 1919)	107-0-0
5 per cent. " "	(due 1925)	112-0-0
5 per cent. " "	(due 1928)	113-0-0
5 per cent. " "	(due 1933)	114-0-0
5 per cent. " "	(due 1938)	118-0-0

CHINESE CURRENCY.

In view of the importance attaching to the attempts now being made to reform China's currency we reproduce below the recent memorial on the subject and the Edict to which the representations of the Government Council gave rise:—

DECREE.

("Peking Gazette," October 5, 1908.)

An Imperial Decree in response to a memorial of Prince Ching and other ministers of the Government Council, and of Prince P'u-lun and other members of the Senate, who, in obedience to Our Commands, have celibrated upon the subject of a uniform national currency.

A standard currency is the fundamental principle of public finance, and various countries have adopted a gold coin as their unit of value, with the subsidiary currency of silver and copper tokens. Under well-framed regulations such currencies have been found convenient and profitable. But it requires years of preparation to be ready for such a measure which can by no means be attained at one step. The finances of China are in confusion and the standardising of the currency is an urgent necessity. If actual gold coin were to be taken as the standard unit, it would be difficult to raise the necessary amount; while if gold were merely taken nominally as the standard unit, grave dangers would be incurred. It is evident, therefore, that we shou'd first standardise and render uniform the silver currency, and then carefully proceed to take measures for a further advance; with a view to assuring the adoption of a gold standard in the future.

The memorialists have pointed out that the use of the tael and its fractions has been so long established that it would be difficult to substitute any other denomination in its place. The Committee of Finance in a previous memorial also recommended the determination of the tael as the silver coin to be used.

We, therefore command that a large silver coin shall be struck weighing one K'up'ing tael, and that large quantities of silver coins weighing 5 of a K'up'ing tael shall also be minted for general convenience in use. Also there shall be small pieces of one mace and of five candareens, of less pure silver, which will serve as subsidiary currency. The two silver coins aforesaid shall be 980 fine, while the two small silver pieces will be 880 fine.

This silver currency, except in so far as calculations under Treaties and agreements with the Foreign Powers will require to be made as before, shall be uniformly used by all Yamens, great or small, in Peking or the provinces, in all their Treasury transactions, and all allowances for differences of weight or touch, or meltage fees, etc., etc., shall henceforth, be perpetually forbidden.

Let the Governors General and Governors of Provinces examine the conditions in their jurisdictions and devise means in conjunction with the Board of Finance for determining afresh, either by increasing or decreasing as the case may be, the allowances and rice money of territorial authorities and tax-collectors while on duty together with the expenditure for travelling on the public service, and let the rates be published openly by proclamation so that the speculations of clerks and Yamen runners may be abolished for ever.

As regards the diversity of silver currency in the various provinces, and the differences of touch, which give dishonest traders and market dealers the opportunity for demanding discounts and profits off each transaction, grievous injury is inflicted thereby on all classes, and the Board of Finance is now commanded to issue stringent regulations forbidding such practices in the future, with the view that in a given number of years the national silver currency may become completely uniform.

Until the new coinage has been minted in sufficient quantities the dollar and subsidiary silver pieces in use in the provinces, as well as the sycee may be used as be before, for the time being, on the market, and treasury payments may still be made in sycee for the present, but must year by year be diminished by the substitution of the new silver coinage. On these questions let the Board of Finance carefully consider the circumstances and take satisfactory steps for the execution of this measure.

Let this Decree be generally circulated in all parts.

Memorial of the Government Council (Hui I Cheng Wu Ch'u) on the question of a Uniform National Currency.

The Special Envoy to America. Tang Shao-yi, having memorialized the Throne on September 22nd praying that effect should be given to all the Articles of the Commercial Treaties, and that the question of currency should be speedily determined, the present memorialists were commanded to deliberate and report thereon without delay.

As the throne is aware, the question of currency has been considered repeatedly by the high authorities in the Capital, and investigated and reported upon by all the provincial authorities. Special memoranda on the subject have also been submitted by Chang Chih-tung, Su Ch'uan-lin and Yuan, Shih-k'ai, as well as by the Board of Finance; all of which, under a Decree of April 26th, were handed over to the Government Council and the Senate for consideration. All this shows sufficiently the great care which has been bestowed by the Throne on this important question.

Now, the freedom of communication throughout the world renders this question of currency of still greater import than ever before. If we were to follow the rest of the world we should adopt a gold standard. But if the present conditions prevailing in China be our guide, we should use a silver standard. Moreover, if the principles underlying the development of currencies be examined, it will be found that between the extremes of copper and gold there must always be the intermediary stage of silver currency: and for these reasons it is both right and suitable that China should now begin at first with a silver standard.

But although the adoption of a silver currency has been unanimously advocated, there has been by no means the same unity of opinion as to whether it should be a tael or dollar currency. The present memorialists have considered this point most profoundly and from the reports of the Governors General and Governors of Provinces it would appear that eleven provinces favour the tael against eight in favour of the dollar—the remainder either advocating the use of both concurrently, or proposing the introduction of a new coin of 7 mace.

Tang Tach'en in his memorial, also favoured the tael currency; and from the point of view of national dignity it seems to us that we ought to try to stand alone, and that we cannot afford to throw away our sovereign rights in order to gratify the wishes of others; while from the point of view of the people we should follow a course suitable to the greater number, and not change a tradition of the country for the convenience of the open ports or trading marts. This is as much a fundamental principle for our guidance in making the enactment to-day, as it will be an essential factor for the future success of the measure itself; and as we have dealt with this point in previous Memorials there is no need to elaborate it further. We now propose merely to present a few of the principal arguments on both sides in the problem of adopting a dollar or a tael currency.

From the point of view of public convenience it has been said that as a large supply of dollars already exists, it would be simpler to extend their use than to adopt a tael currency. But it must be borne in mind that in every place where dollars are used it is always in combination with sycee: while in all the places where sycee is used it by no means follows that dollars are also current.

Chinese dollars were originally coined in order to oppose the invasion of the Mexican dollar, and it seems to us that if a national currency is specially established, everyone will have perfect confidence therein.

As regards the objection that the higher denomination will tend to raise the cost of living, while a smaller denomination will tend to economy in prices, it must not be forgotten that besides the unit of value there must be fractional currency, and that a 5-mace piece will prove more convenient than one of 7-mace. Moreover, the bulk of the people in their daily life mostly rely up the copper currency, and if this has an unimpeded circulation there is no reason why habits of extravagance should be engendered.

It has been argued also that the value of a dollar approximates that of 1000 cash, and that with the principal and fractional coin so conveniently related calculations are simplified. But as long as the legal ratios of the currency are not fixed the market rates must constantly vary and as nearly all the public and private transactions involve exchange between silver and cash the substitution of dollar values in place of the tael would only result in producing a complication of odd fractions.

Another argument is that in all currencies coins should be reckoned by the weight. But just as dollars can be reckoned by the piece, so also can taels once they are struck into coins, and while the trouble of conversions and discounts will be saved, such coins will also fulfil the condition of corresponding in weight to their inscribed denomination.

To extend our argument further afield: in all our transactions with other countries, foreign obligations have always been liquidated in terms of taels. The Native Customs revenue, also, is expressed in terms of K'up'ing taels. Foreign commerce is carried on entirely by means of exchange calculations, and the price of the pound sterling fluctuates with the state of silver market. By using a tael currency transactions can all proceed as before, and the extended use of such a coin cannot fail to prove advantageous.

The coinage of a tael currency was recommended by the Council of Finance. In Hupei and the New Dominion a tael currency has been in use for some years. The Board of finance also held that if a silver currency were to be adopted there could be no harm in using a tael coin.

This, then, is also our present decision: and we have furthermore adopted the suggestion of Tuan Fang to coin a large quantity of 5-mace pieces (half tael) to be of equal currency with the tael coins and to be legal tender for any amount. Besides these two coins we purpose there should be 1 mace and ½ mace (5 candareen) pieces, as subsidiary currency. These coins will in the future take the place of the 10 cent. and 5 cent pieces of the past and will prevent the rise of prices or difficulties in the daily life of the people, besides forming part of our preparations for a gold standard. As regards the national dollar coined by the Board of Finance the year before last, as an experiment, the intention was to make use of this coin temporarily as being known to the people and easy to establish. But if a uniform currency is to be sought, the standard can only be fixed after far-reaching investigation and the present memorialists have formed the conclusion after carefully weighing all considerations that the long—established use of the tael and its fractions—the mace, candareen and mil—can hardly be altered or abolished.

The most suitable weight for the standard coin will be the K'up'ing tael: and as regards fineness it will be remembered that from the minting regulations drawn up by the Council of Finance and submitted to the Throne it appeared that a tael's weight of so-called full touch silver as generally used throughout China actually contained when melted only 98 or 99 of a tael of pure silver and they proposed therefore that a tael and 5-mace pieces should be 96 fine and 1 and 2 mace pieces 89 fine.

The recent memorandum of the Board of Finance observes farther that Chinese sycee has never actully been 100 per cent. fine. Recent analyses have shown that the best does not reach 985 touch. Supposing, therefore that coins of 100 per cent. pure silver were struck, the use of broken silver could not well be suddenly abandoned as soon as the new coinage appeared, and this, together with the use of Mexican dollars and Chinese Provincial dollars—which are all 0 odd in fineness while passing for 7 odd of pure silver—would lead to the illicit melting down of the heavier coin, as invariably happens under such circumstances. In the memoranda of Chang Chih-tung Su Ch'uan-lin and Yuan Shih-k'ai it was observed that in the absence of a gold currency, the unit must be 100 per cent. fine, though the subsidiary coinage could be about .9 touch. But objections have not been wanting, to show that a pure coin would be too soft for ordinary use.

Now it will be found that the Russian gold rouble piece weighs 6,544 grammes of which only 6 grammes is pure gold. The Japanese gold yen, again weighs 2.22 mace, of which only 2 mace is pure gold. The remainder is alloy, but in use it all passes for pure gold. The same is found in all countries. Though we have not yet started a gold currency, and temporarily use silver to take its place, we must certainly follow the same plan. From recent experiments in minting we find a silver tael coin with the addition of 3 per cent. alloy makes a strong and clear-ringing coin. Of course the expense of minting has to be considered and the labour and alloy, which is estimated at 3 per cent, can be paid for out of profits accruing from the subsidiary coinage. If this is insufficient the profits from the copper and currency could be drawn upon, and if that is still insufficient there remain the profits on the paper currency.

(The rest of the Memorial contains no further suggestions of importance.)

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India...	100	50	5 "	72
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,530
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 14 "	63½ 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 "	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	14	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	260
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 650
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	560
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

THE "FAMOUS" CHAMPION GOOD
Hand and Power Drilling Machines.
PORTABLE HAND FORGES.

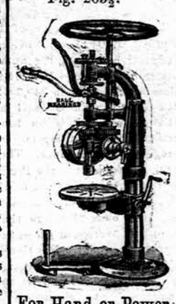

For Hand or Power.

Fig. 401.

Portable Hand Forge.

Fig. 96.

For Hand or Pow

Figure 401 Portable Forge can be had in three Sizes 18", 22" and 24" Hearths.

Figures 203½ and 96 we keep in Stock, with many other styles, larger and smaller, for both hand and power.

NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.,
19, Hummum Street,
BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder) form.
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

If you wish to buy
RELIABLE SEEDS
send for a free

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

DRURY LANE PANTOMIME.

"Would you care to see a pantomime book in the course of evolution?" said Mr. Arthur Collins, as we sat together in his private room at Drury Lane, to the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraphs." "What could be more seasonable or more delightful?" I answered.

"Then a peep into this, then," and Mr. Collins pulled from the floor a huge portfolio, and, placing it on a chair, opened it out for my inspection. "Take care—for did not the germs lie hidden in the marvelous entertainment which for many weeks is to amuse all London?—I turned over the heavy leaves, some cancelled others written in full, a few, but only a few, left, intact, wondering all the while by what amazing means order had at last been evoked from this apparent chaos.

"There," continued Mr. Collins, "you have the result of many months' careful thought and cogitation. But of course, it represents nothing but the bare bones, the mere outline of what, when completed, will constitute a feast of humour, a pageant of, beauty, a spectacle of unrivalled brilliancy."

"You appear to be quoting in advance from the notices of next Boxing Night's production," I suggested.

Mr. Collins smiled. "I sincerely trust your prediction will come true. But, seriously," he continued, "I have endeavoured to make this year's pantomime all that I have just pictured.'

"And here," he went on. "I should just like to say a word about the subject selected. To the average child the story of Dick Whittington is as much a nursery legend as the fable of 'The Forty Thieves' or 'Jack, the Giant Killer.' I don't suggest that the present pantomime is to be regarded as an object lesson in historical accuracy, but I should like the young people to realise that Dick Whittington was a real and substantial person as any of them, and that his story is written in the annals of this great City of London. Here," and Mr. Collins laid his hand on a packet of papers, "are the authentic details of his career, and if any boy will take them as an example, there is no reason why, provided he possesses the necessary pluck, determination, and good fortune, he should not, like Dick, become Lord Mayor of London and the admiration of all his fellow-citizens. From all this you will gather that this season's pantomime is provided with an admirable moral."

"Excellent," I assented. "But out of the thousands of boys who will witness 'Dick Whittington' how many do you propose to raise to the highest fame honours?"

"That is a point they must settle among themselves. All I insist is that each has as good a chance as another."

"To return, however, to the question of the pantomime itself, let me say that Mr. J. Hickory Wood, who is again responsible, with myself, for the book, has aimed at introducing into it a certain spirit of romance in harmoney with those 'more spacious' times whereof we treat. To this end the plot is developed in rhymed couplets, as being more easily understood by juveniles. Further, we have pressed into our service Mr. Henry Hamilton, who has written some of the lyrics in a vein of poetic charm and vigour which will, I think, receive, as it deserves, full recognition.

USES OF ANACHRONISM.

"The first part deals mainly with Dick's experiences in the City of London. Dick, I need hardly remind you, had the misfortune to be born in the fourteenth century, and, consequently, was debarred many of the privileges we enjoy to-day. Still, he was a shrewd and far-seeing youth, and we have taken advantage of the fact to endow him with a knowledge of twentieth century methods, of which it may reasonably be assumed he would promptly have availed himself. Huge stores, for instance, run upon co-operative lines, were probably unheard of in Chepe 600 years ago, none the less, we have not scrupled to introduce them at Drury Lane. And if in so doing we incur a charge of outraging historical accuracy we may at least claim that by no other means could we have presented Mr. Wilkie Bard as an up-to-date Idle Jack, Mr. Neil Kenyon as a modern universal provider or Mr. Aubrey Fitzgerald in the familiar guise of a conventional shopwalker.

"If it be true that history repeats itself we can well believe that the great labour question, as it affects the unemployed, was just as vital a subject of discussion in the reign of Richard II, as it is to-day What more appropriate, then, than a heated meeting of apprentices intent upon ventilating their grievances and obtaining redress for all their wrongs? This takes places in a sort of Rogers' Hall, where the Graysons and Keir-Hardies of the period will be found indulging in stump oratory of a kind familiar to frequenters of Hyde Park, attracted thither by the fervid eloquence of a John Burns or a Bernard Shaw.

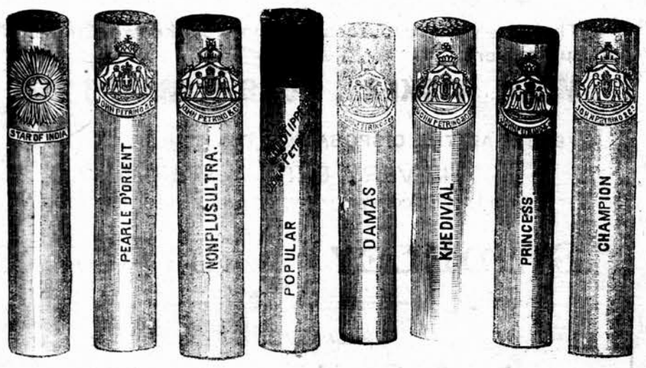
"In one important respect I have made a distinct departure from previous versions of the Whittington story. In most of these it is a charge of theft which brings about Dick's downfall. It is much more in keeping with the character of a true hero of romance that his dismissal by Alderman Fitzwarren should result from his having dared to set his affections upon his master's beautiful daughter Alice. This is also more in harmony with Sir Walter Bessant's true history of Whittington wherein it is proved that Dick was descended from a noble family in the West of England and anything but a poor dependant on the bounty of a Fitzwarren.

"And now we get a little touch of real drama Alice furious with her father's maltreatment of Dick runs away from home, determined to earn her living as a peasant-girl on a farm. In this capacity she meets her sweetheart, now on his way back to his friends in the country or Highgate-hill. With the self-denying fervour of a true heroine, she offers to throw in her lot with the penniless Dick. But he, though sorely tempted, turns a deaf ear to her entreaties. At her instigation, however, he swears to make one more effort to redeem his fortunes, and inspired by that promise, Alice leaves him.

[illegible]'S DREAM.

[illegible] epithalams

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs.	**4-0**	**Gold Tipped Popular**, per 100 Rs.	**2-8**
Princess ,, ,,	**3-0**	**Non Plus Ultra** ... ,,	**2-8**
Pearled' Orient,, ,,	**3-4**	**Khedivial** ... ,,	**2-0**
Damas ,, ,,	**2-4**	**Champion** ... ,,	**1-8**

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

FORE!!!

We have pleasure in informing GOLFERS that we have just received a stock of the

MOST UP-TO-DATE CLUBS

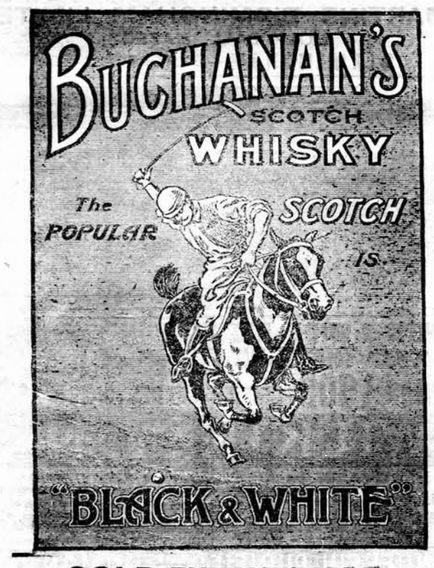
made of "NEVER RUST" Metal—These are as used by the best PROFESSIONALS at Home.

CLEEKS
MASHIES
LOFTERS
NIBLICKS
PUTTERS.

Rs. 4-12 EACH.

The above have been carefully selected by a Scotch player.

McALPIN & HUGGETT,
WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.



SOLD EVERYWHERE.

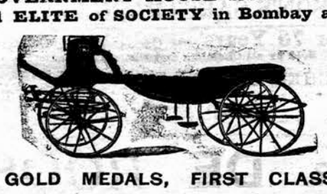
FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND ENGINEERING.

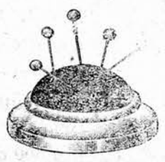
Plant opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions

ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

Designs examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Specifications submitted on application.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.



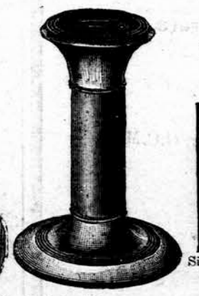
Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.

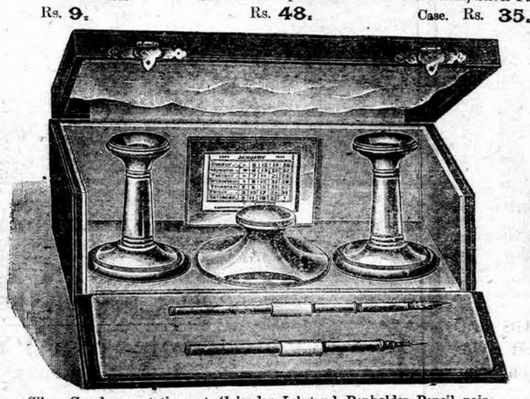
Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
,, C.D.V. ,, 5.

Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.



Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.



Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

LATEST DATE

FOR POSTING X'MAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS

TO FRIENDS AT HOME

For the New Year 11th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 12th Dec.

FREE WE PACK, INSURE & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED FROM FROM 1st TO 31st Dec. FREE

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case. Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

WORKS: LONDON.

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
,, ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
,, PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Meridian Watch Co.

PRECISION WATCHES

IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES

The Leading Watch Co.

IN INDIA.

New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.

Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.

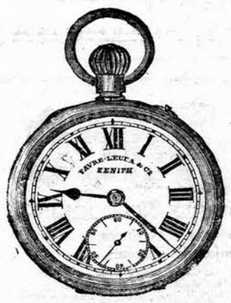
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,

BOMBAY

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs.	**100** to	**250**
Sterling Silver. ,,	**35** to	**60**
Nickel..... ,,	**25** to	**30**

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for **5,000**.—Only sold by

FAVRE FEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whosoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and simplest means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, kidney symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free on receipt of 4 stamps (English or Colonial), from The Secretary, Vetarzo Remedies Limited, Bridge St. Chester. Trade Mark.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.

Sole Proprietors, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.
A box of Dominoes or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NATURAL

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

HEALTH-GIVING

REFRESHING

INVIGORATING

Sole Agents:

AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma.*

A. DE'SOUZA & CO.

P. O. Box 244,

BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: A.B.C. (5TH EDITION) & WESTERN UNION.

Digitized with the Government of India on 29 June, 2017

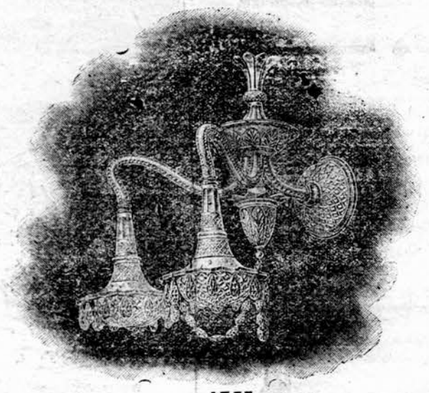
LONDON, BIRMINGHAM **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

By appointment to H. E. the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.



1355.

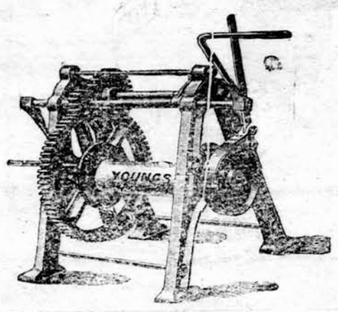
OSLER CUT GLASS and ART METAL FITTINGS are of their own Manufacture at Birmingham and of the finest style of British workmanship. 100 years of practical experience in Illuminating Work.

OSLERS have an Expert Staff of Electrical Engineers, Foremen, Mistrees, etc., for carrying out in 1st class style any Installation work. Estimates and advice free. Electric Cable, Accessories, etc., of only the highest quality used.

IN ALL ELECTRICAL WORK AVOID CHEAP and INFERIOR MATERIALS and workmanship which will prove an Expensive Experiment in the long run.

F. & C. OSLER, LTD.,

Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**



YOUNGS

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

HOISTING CRABS

For Hand or Power

Lifts and Hoists.

Railway Plant.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Cases "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protected they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the Cap with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

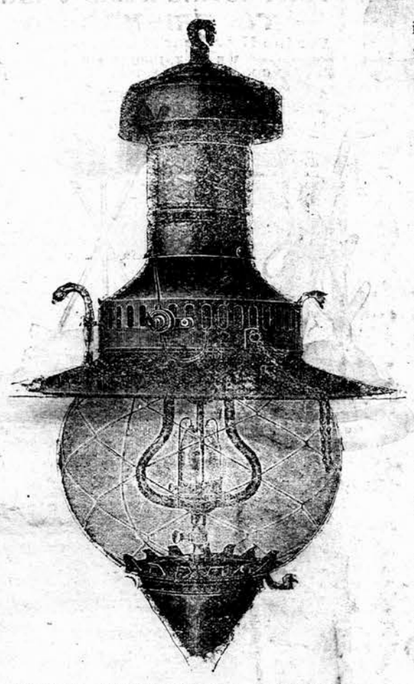
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 199, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

THE **WASHINGTON LIGHT**



is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

A. MAHLER.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The

OLIVER

Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,

13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DO YOU KNOW?

That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. **VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,**

BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL

IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:

K. & S. MOTOR COY,

BOMBAY, 7.

HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL

FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.

SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.

HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

MARTINS' TUBE-CORE GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW **"LEADITE"** PAINT.

A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE **"ZODIAC"** AND **"HURRICANE"** GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.

GOLF BALL MAKERS,

BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.

(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, **£8 Cash.**

CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 33, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best **BLOOD** PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1839. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle.

WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD,**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, through work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Those of sedentary habits and and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females suffering from lassitude, nervous headache, heartburn, and despondency—too often accompanied by—make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily restoring to health patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out their existence in misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and general debility, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, with confused dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-accused ailments in early life, unrivalled. Married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, where there is lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pain in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Gravel, Stone and Disease of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for indigestion, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for Purifying the Blood they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only remedy for the most annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all Ordinary cases a few days effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters, as numerous worthless imitations are being put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on Nervous Debility, Impotency, Depression of Spirits, and Confirmed Melancholy. Price 1s. 6d. Published at 10 Red Cross Square, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents [illegible]

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN

OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF [illegible])

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE ST[illegible]

This alimentary wine is assimilated when no other liquid food will remain on the stomach. It is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic and Convalescent.** It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers and Ulceration** of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris

Sold by all Chemists.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES

IN

216 STYLES TYPE

FOR

THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA

BY

HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES.

From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.

AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE

Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians,

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

Offices in the East:—

CAIRO

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

[illegible]